

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 394.—VOL. XV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

BRITISH ADVENTURE.

"NON ANGLI SED ANGELI"—"They are not Angles, but Angels"—was the well-known exclamation of the Roman, on beholding for the first time the beautiful youth of the Anglo-Saxons, who appeared as captives in the then metropolis of the world. "*Angli et Angeli*"—"They are Englishmen and angels;" or, to use the primitive meaning of the word, "They are Englishmen and messengers"—might be the exclamation of any one who at this age of the world reflected upon the vast enterprise and unconquerable energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. The British people are in a far greater degree than any other the messengers of civilisation. They have already done more by themselves and by their progeny for the extension of geographical and scientific knowledge, and the general progress of humanity, than any other people under the sun. With the exception of a few researches into the records and monuments of the ancient civilisations of the East, and the voyages of La Perouse, which have been undertaken by Frenchmen, and a slight exception in favour of a few Dutchmen and Germans, the history of maritime and overland discovery for the last seventy years is a history of the exploits and self-devotion of Britons. A glance at the interesting Anglo-Saxon map which has recently been published will suffice to show how largely the world is indebted to us and to our children of America for the efforts we have made to extend its knowledge of the physical structure of the earth. In the Arctic and in the Antarctic circles, in the Tropics, and amid the countless islands of the Pacific, we have left our beneficent marks. Whether impelled by the desire of gain, by the spirit of adventure, by the love of knowledge, or by all these combined, the grand result is the same. Our physical, moral, and intellectual presence is felt in every region of the globe. If in some of these regions it was conquest, and no motive more exalted, which led us to establish our dominion

amongst tribes and nations alien to us in language, religion, and manners, the most bitter enemies of British power will scarcely hazard the denial of the fact, that, even when we conquer, the general tendency of our dominion is to civilise and refine.

Yet, though much has been done, much remains to do. The interior of the vast African continent is still a sealed book, which many future Mungo Parks, Bruces, Denhams, Clappertons, and Landers will be desirous to open for the satisfaction and instruction of the world. The interior of that more recently discovered and even more interesting continent of Australia, destined, we cannot doubt, to become, in the fulness of time, the seat of an empire far more magnificent than Great Britain herself, has yet to be explored. New Guinea, Borneo, Celebes, and a thousand smaller islands in the same prolific and splendid ocean, teeming with wealth, and requiring only the authority of an enterprising and industrious race to spur to exertion the indolent or savage men who now inhabit them, are yet in their first infancy as regards us and the wants of the world. We have already acquired a footing in the largest of these islands—the largest and finest island in the world. By individual or by national effort it will yet be turned to account at no distant date for the extension of our geographical and ethnological knowledge, and for the increase of our own wealth and that of the countries with which we shall trade. In all these seas there are yet discoveries to be made which will long continue to tax the willing energies of many future adventurers, who will rise up, as occasion calls, to vindicate the ancient renown of our race, and render themselves famous by their title to the gratitude of all civilised nations. The islands and continents of the Southern Pole are yet but half discovered. They extend from Palmer's Land, in the western, to Victoria, in the eastern hemisphere; and, though commercially less important, they are scientifically as full of interest as the richer and more favoured

territories of the Tropics. We may confidently expect to hear from time to time of the progress of the work begun in those inhospitable quarters, and of the acquisition of stores of knowledge derived from experiments and observations, of incalculable value to the geographer, to the astronomer, to the natural philosopher, and, perhaps, even to the trader.

But of all the Expeditions which private enterprise or public policy has fitted out for the exploration of the still unknown regions of the globe, the several expeditions for the discovery of the north-west passage are looked upon by the people of this country, and by the world in general, with the greatest interest and anxiety. The failure of one expedition is but the incentive to fit out another; and the greater the danger, the greater is the eagerness of enterprising and resolute men, from the most able and experienced Commander to the hardest-working common sailor, to share it, upon the chance of the imperishable renown which success will afford them. Captains Parry, Ross, Back, Franklin, and their brave companions, who have been engaged at intervals for the last thirty years and upwards in the endeavour to solve this deeply interesting problem, and to determine the configuration of the Great North American Continent and of that other great Arctic continent of which Greenland is almost all that is known to us, have carried with them on their departure the cordial good-wishes of their countrymen for their success. Their return in safety, after the manifold privations and hardships of such a voyage, has invariably been greeted with fervent enthusiasm; and the long absence of Sir John Franklin, the last gallant explorer of those seas, has excited in the public mind an affectionate and deep interest, amounting at last to a painful solicitude for his fate and that of the brave men who share his perils and his glory. The connubial anxieties of Lady Franklin, and her efforts to incite by promised reward the exertions of the masters of whaling vessels to sail in search



THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT VERSAILLES.—M. BERENGER, PRESIDENT; M. BAROCHÉ, PROCUREUR-GENERAL, &C.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the missing heroes, touched a strong chord in the national heart; and the humblest and least-educated reader of the public events of our day, as recorded in the newspapers, indulged in the hope, that, sooner or later, and whether successful or unsuccessful in the great object of his voyage, Sir John Franklin would return to receive the thanks of his countrymen and the renewed affection of his friends and family. There is at last some ground to believe that this hope is not unfounded, and that Sir John Franklin and his hardy mariners are safe in Prince Regent's Inlet, and in communication with a congenial spirit and a congenial crew, in the persons of Sir James Clark Ross and his companions. Every arrival from those seas will be anxiously looked for, till the cheering news brought by the Captain of the *True Love* be confirmed. The very name of the vessel is of good omen for Lady Franklin, and, through her, for the whole people who are interested in the safety of her husband. We can but express a hope, which we are confident will be shared by millions, that still more positive intelligence will speedily be received; and that all reason for future apprehension with regard to the *Erebus* and *Terror* will be removed from her mind and that of the country.

These Polar Expeditions prove, even more completely than any others undertaken by our countrymen, the indomitable energy, the daring love of adventure, and the enthusiasm for discovery which so pre-eminently distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race, and which have raised it to so high a position in the councils of the world. It has been alleged as a reason why no more money should be lavished upon North Polar adventure, and why no more valuable lives should be imperilled or sacrificed, that the North-West Passage, even if effected, will be of no use. We shall know positively, and by actual proof and experiment, what we are now convinced of by process of reasoning; but there, it is said, the advantage will end. A passage that is not always practicable, and that is only to be effected at large cost and enormous risk, is of no positive usefulness. We might as well be without it, for all the advantage that we can derive from it. All this is true in one sense; but, nevertheless, as far as this particular achievement is concerned, the scientific value outweighs the commercial, in the estimation of British genius; and Expedition succeeds Expedition, and will continue to do so, until the object is accomplished. We think it is well that it should be so, and that even in the calculation of profit and loss we have no right to conclude that no good will result from the enterprise of our countrymen. Who, in these days, shall be hardly enough to set bounds to the limits of scientific discovery? Who knows what interesting problems of magnetism and electricity may yet be solved by intelligent and accurate observers in the Arctic Circle? and what now mysterious or utterly incomprehensible phenomena of nature may not be explicable hereafter, in consequence of experiments to be made in those regions? Who shall set bounds to our powers of locomotion, and say that hereafter we may not be able to force a passage even through the ice-fields of the 75th degree of North latitude? All that has been already done teaches humility to the true lovers of science; while, at the same time, it encourages them to make all their present knowledge the fulcrum of future achievements more splendid and more useful. If we are not destined to gather any harvest from their exertions, our posterity may; and when we reflect how much our ancestors have done for us in this respect, and what an inheritance of scientific knowledge they have bequeathed to us, we may, without being presumptuous or over-sanguine, hope that our age also may, in various ways, as yet unknown, bequeath to our posterity an inheritance still larger. Even the North Polar Expeditions may do this; and while the country welcomes back with gratitude every unsuccessful adventurer from those interesting but dangerous seas, it will continue to freight with its best wishes the ship of every new hero who shall make a new trial.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT VERSAILLES.

The trial of the prisoners accused of participation in "the affair of the 13th of June" was appointed to take place on the 10th inst., before the High Court sitting at Versailles. M. Berenger (the President of the High Court of Justice), M. Baroche (the Procureur-General), and the other members of the court, left Paris on Tuesday, for Versailles. In the evening, the accused were removed from the Conciergerie, at Paris, to Versailles, under the care of a large party of gendarmes and a regiment of cavalry. They occupied five carriages, called gondoles.

The prisoners, on leaving the Prefecture, cried "Vive la République!" and attempted to put up "Le Chant du Départ;" but, finding that it did not take with the crowd assembled, they remained silent.

The court commenced its proceedings on Wednesday. The *acte d'accusation* is a document equal in length to nearly forty columns of a pretty large French newspaper.

The document commences by giving a list of the parties accused. They are 67 in number, of whom 37 are absent, and therefore to be tried *par contumace*, and 29 only are present, and to be tried in regular form. With respect to the remaining one (Théophile Kersantle), the *acte d'accusation* does not indicate whether he is to be present or not. Among the accused are 31 members of the Legislative Assembly, of whom 10 are in prison and 21 have fled, and are therefore set down among the absent.

The names of the members of the Legislature who are in flight are the following:—

M. Ledru Rollin, Victor Considérant, Boichot, Battier, Beyer, Pfleger, Avril, Martin Bernard, König, Rouquet, Menaud, Laudophile, Hofer, Kopp, Austot, Rolland, Cautelaire, Hertzmann, Jaunot, Laurien, Felix Pyat.

The following members are in prison, and will take their trial:—M. M. Commaissaire, Suchet, Maigne, Fargin-Fayolle, Pithes, Daniel Lamazière, Boch, Vauthier, Deville, Gambosa.

The document gives a short summary of the charges brought against each individual. The whole of the accused are divided into four categories, viz., first, the Democratic Socialism Committee; Commission of the Twenty-five; second, the committee of the press; third, the representatives; and, fourth, artillerymen and others—National Guard manifestation.

We have, upon the preceding page, portrayed M. Berenger, the President, M. Baroche, the Procureur-General, and other members of the Court, proceeding in due form to their solemn duties. In addition to the individual interest of this scene, it is treasurable as an illustration of the full costume of a French Court of Justice; the scene altogether having an almost theatrical character.

The Queen, before leaving Balmoral, was graciously pleased to transmit to Mr. Wilson, editor of the *North of Scotland Gazette*, a donation of £20 for "the Aberdeen Ragged Kirk."

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The following letter has been addressed to Lord Palmerston by the Peace Congress Committee of London, relative to the dispute now pending between the British and Portuguese Government, on the subject of the forcible release of Mr. Summers at Macao:—"Peace Congress Committee, 13, New Broad-street, Sept. 23, 1849.—My Lord: We have learned, with deep regret, that a misunderstanding has arisen between the British and Portuguese Governments, in consequence of the death of a Portuguese soldier, killed at Macao by a party of English marines, who were engaged in forcibly releasing a British subject from confinement. Whilst this transaction justly demands the most searching investigation, we beg to express our earnest hope that it will not be permitted for one moment to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries, and that, should any obstacle arise to prevent its amicable adjustment, to the entire satisfaction of both parties, by ordinary diplomatic negotiation, your Lordship will at once exert your high influence to secure the settlement of the dispute by friendly negotiation.—Signed on behalf of the Peace Congress Committee of London.—To the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston."

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.—We noticed in our Postscript last week a desperate attempt made, on Thursday evening week, by a young man named Henry Bathurst Monkhouse, to murder his father, Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse, residing on the Mall, Chiswick, by shooting him in the throat with a pistol. The accused is the second son of Mr. Monkhouse, and was sent to sea as a midshipman at an early age; but, having forfeited his father's good opinion, for the last six or seven years has been engaged as a common seaman in the merchant service. He only landed at Liverpool from his last voyage on the 20th ult., and on Tuesday week he went down to Chiswick to see his friends; but, having been upbraided severely by his father for some previous misconduct, he left the place in anger, and on Thursday night, about ten o'clock, he drove up to the house in a cab, had his father called out, and, on the old man presenting himself at the hall-door, discharged a loaded pistol, which took effect in the throat, inflicting a wound that it is feared will prove mortal. He made his escape, but was arrested a few hours subsequently, in a public-house at Ealing. Those particulars were proved in evidence at the Hammersmith Police-court, on Friday week, when he was remanded to Wednesday last, from which day he was again remanded to next Wednesday, as his father was not in a fit state to appear against him in court. The accused is entitled to the reversion, at his father's death, of one-fourth of the sum of £8722 4s. 4d. Consols.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The domestic affairs of *la grande nation* present rather a dull aspect this week.

The chief interest in Paris turns upon the discussions of the Legislative Assembly, which, however, afford little calling for notice, with the exception of the formal avowal made by the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the committee to which the consideration of the sums demanded by the Government to defray the expense of the expedition to Rome has been referred. Those Ministers communicated several documents, and declared that the President's letter, as a whole, formed the basis of their policy, and though they would not express themselves as completely satisfied with the manifesto, or *motu proprio* of the Pope, they yet accepted it provisionally, but reserving the right of demanding ulterior concessions. The Ministers, moreover, declared that the *motu proprio*, and especially the sort of amnesty it contained, had given much discontent to all classes of the Roman population; so much so that the French army could not for the present be withdrawn from Rome.

The Roman policy of the French Government has thus assumed a tangible shape, instead of being the uncertain, flitting will-o'-the-wisp it has hitherto appeared to be. M. Thiers, who was selected reporter by the committee, approves of that expedition, as also of the Pope's manifesto, and will support the Government demands.

On Tuesday, M. Pelletier submitted a scheme to the Assembly for the purpose of extinguishing poverty, which was so extravagant and absurd, that, after a long debate, it was rejected by a majority of 428, 5 only voting in its favour.

The health of M. de Falloux is worse, the disease having been increased by the state of the weather. The physicians urge upon their patient absolute quiet, so that there is no expectation that he will be well enough to take part in the discussion on the Roman question, next week.

Rumours were in circulation in Paris, during the week, that riots had broken out at Naples, and that the King had been assassinated; but, after the most diligent inquiries, they could not be traced to rest on any foundation.

Letters from Marseilles, dated the 6th, state that 18 of the members of the late Roman Constituent Assembly had arrived in that city.

A letter from Troyes states that the present vintage is so abundant in the department of the Aube, that several of the proprietors have thrown on the high-road and in their farm-yards the wine of last year's growth, in order to use the empty casks.

The trees of liberty planted in Paris after the revolution of February, which have since died, or are not considered likely to live, have been rooted up by order of the Prefect of Police. This operation attracted a great concourse of people, and here and there some attempts were made to impede it.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin of the 9th inst. state that the second part of the 105th section of the Constitution (considered the most important portion) had been carried by 237 to 63.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—We learn from Rome that several French soldiers had been assassinated in the public streets; in consequence of which, General Rostolan issued a decree demanding the delivering up of all kinds of arms within twenty-four hours, and intimating that all persons in whose houses such weapons should be found hereafter would be tried before a Council of War.

On the 1st, the police department was to be given up to the Pontifical Government, and a rumour was current that Rome was to receive a mixed French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish garrison. All the deputies, on the French policy having told them it could not protect them beyond that period, quitted the city. Sixty left Rome together, and were accompanied by a part of the population outside the gates, who cheered them as they left. They embarked in different vessels, and some proceeded to Genoa, and others to Toulon.

PIEDMONT.—The Sardinian Government has concluded two loans, one with Baron Rothschild, for 32,000,000*l.* at 82, and another with capitalists of the country for 9,000,000*l.* at 83. Great preparations were making for the funeral of Charles Albert, whose remains were expected from Genoa on the 12th. It is said that he has bequeathed to the nation his picture gallery and his collection of arms, which are truly magnificent. The funeral oration of the Prince was delivered at Genoa by M. Terence Mamiani, at the request of the Municipality.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Vienna papers publish a letter from a lady, named De Maderspach—whose son had served in the Hungarian army of Görgey, but having been taken prisoner has been sent to serve in the army in Italy—in which she details the atrocious cruelties to which she had been subjected in her native village of Ruskberg, by a Captain of the Lichtenstein Light Horse (Austrian) named Gräber. This afflicted lady says:—

I was torn from the arms of my husband, from the circle of my children, from the hallowed sanctuary of my home, charged with no offence, allowed no hearing arraigned before no judge. I, a woman, wife, and mother, was, in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragged into a square of soldiers, and there scourged with rods. Look, I can write this without dropping dead. But my husband killed himself: robbed of all our weapons, he shot himself with a pocket pistol. A cry of horror filled the air. I was dragged further to Karansebes. The people rose, and would have killed those who instigated these horrors; but their lives were saved by the interference of the military. My eldest son was taken prisoner with the army of Görgey, and sent as a common soldier into Italy; and so is the measure of my grief full. Can you picture to yourself the state of my mind? You know not my husband. I tell you that no nobler, more elevated, more adorable character does, or ever will, exist. The productions of his intellect are known. He was the inventor of iron bridges: in him the world has sustained a great loss. My misfortune is boundless, and unexampled are the tortures which I have endured. My grief will be eternal. You will conceive that I can dwell on nothing but my sorrow. One only wish still animates me—to liberate my son. They have transported him to Graz. If you have friends there, think of my poor boy of eighteen.

F. VON MADERSPACH.

The terms of the capitulation of Comorn are—Amnesty for the whole of the garrison, with the exception of the ringleaders and officers, who will be provided with passports for a foreign land. The men, on quitting the fortress, to get their pay for eight days. The Kosuthian notes to be bought up by the Government. The estimate taken is 600,000 florins. This concession is said to have been refused at first, but afterwards inserted, in consideration of the vast collection of stores heaped up in the fortress, and the improvements and additions to the fortifications that have been, from time to time, made by the insurgents—alterations which would have cost the State a great outlay of capital. It is supposed the citadel has already been formally surrendered to the Austrians.

The insurgents in the fortress numbered in all 25,000 men. The rumour of Görgey's assassination has not been corroborated. Six of the prisoners who had been taken at Vilagos, and been condemned to suffer death by the cord, had been executed accordingly. Four of them were Hungarian Generals—Aulich, Kis, Pötenberg, and Vecsey.

The latest accounts from Vienna are to the 5th, and they state that the subscriptions to the new Austrian loan have exceeded the amount (60,000,000*l.* to 72,000,000*l.*) fixed by the Minister of Finance. On the closing on the 4th they amounted to 62,000,000*l.* without counting those made abroad, which are calculated at about 30,000,000*l.* Amsterdam alone has subscribed from 10,000,000*l.* to 15,000,000*l.* The amounts taken by the houses of Rothschild and Sinna are now stated to be 5,000,000*l.* each.

The Chevalier Jockey, the Sardinian Secretary of State, had arrived in Vienna, bearing Sardinian State bonds to the amount of 60,000,000*l.*, which he remitted to the Austrian Government as security for the exactness of the payments at the periods fixed by the treaty of peace.

TURKEY.

From Constantinople the advices are to the 29th ult. The answer of Russia to the Sultan's note had not, of course, reached the Porte, sufficient time not having elapsed for the accomplishment of that object. Great anxiety was felt respecting it, which, it was calculated, would arrive about the 11th or 12th inst. The state of affairs between the two countries, therefore, remained unchanged. The general belief in all the capitals of Europe appears to be that nothing of a warlike character is likely to issue from the disagreement; and, therefore, that little apprehension was felt as to the nature of Russia's reply. In the Council of the Nation at Constantinople, the Cabinet, having been out-voted on the question of the extradition of the Poles and Hungarians, had proposed to those poor refugees to save themselves by becoming Mussulmans; and Bem, with some twenty others out of the 5000 who are at Widdén, alone embraced the offer. Bem, whose chivalrous courage can only be equalled by his hatred of Russia, has taken this dreadful step not from fear, but in the hope that he may thereby the better wreak his vengeance in case of war between Turkey and Russia.

UNITED STATES.

There have been two arrivals from the States this week, and from them we learn that some misunderstanding was reported to have arisen between the English and American governments, and in consequence a rather severe correspondence had taken place between the cabinet at Washington and the British ambassador, on a subject upon which a contest was apprehended some time ago—the claims on the Mosquito territory.

The "affair" between the principal republics of the Old and New World, which we noticed last week, has been shorn of its dimensions in the public mind, by its being now regarded only as a mere personal quarrel between the French ambassador and the American authorities.

In the domestic affairs of the Union there was nothing of interest stirring. The arrivals of emigrants from Germany and Ireland are reported to be immense. At some ports as many as 8000 Germans had arrived in one month from the Havre and Bremen ports alone. Serious complaints had been made of the treatment experienced during their passage, and the authorities had several cases under investigation. Societies were being formed to assist emigrants on their arrival in several localities.

The hostile feeling exhibited by the Indians had caused the Oregon mission to be abandoned.

The Astor Place rioters, who had taken part in the "Macready" affair, were undergoing their trial in New York. The *Herald* says:—"We are very sorry to hear that an impression prevails in certain quarters, that no jury can be found in this city to convict those persons, no matter how clear, or positive, or emphatic the evidence may be. The prevalence of such a sentiment in a civilised community, indicates some grave and grievous fault in the state of society, in the progress of intellect, or in the condition of the race."

CANADA.

The advices from this turbulent quarter are characteristic. A sanguinary rencontre took place between the Tory and Reform party in Bytown on the 15th ult. The Reformers had a public meeting on that day for the purpose of sending a congratulatory address to Lord Elgin. The Tories attended in full force, and finally succeeded in completely breaking it up, and forcing the President to vacate the chair. Both parties were armed, and in the course of the fight seven or eight

persons were severely wounded, two of them so badly that they were not expected to survive. The Tories having taken possession of the room, passed a resolution condemning Lord Elgin and the ministry, which gave a renewed impetus to the disturbance. The military were called out, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in restoring order.

It is estimated that the property burned and destroyed in Toronto and Montreal since the riots in March last exceeds 650,000 dollars, and the loss in trade, emigration of settlers, &c., little short of a million additional.

The latest accounts (to the 22d of September) announce that the disturbances at Bytown still continued, and that there had been large arrivals of men from the country, who were fully armed and equipped to aid in any outbreak. The troops, however, prevented any serious damage being done. It is said that Lord Elgin has in his possession documents tending to implicate several leading politicians in a charge of treason, in regard to the annexation of Canada to the United States.

A destructive fire occurred in Quebec on the 22d ult., consuming, before it was subdued, twenty-five buildings. The loss is estimated at £25,000, which was mostly covered by insurance, £12,000 to £15,000 of which is in the Quebec Office, and £1500 in the Phoenix Office. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The merchant-ship *Devon*, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived, during the week, bringing two days' later news from that colony. The convicts in the *Nelson* had not then reached the Cape; but the *Kent*, with troops from Cork, which arrived on the 3rd of August, reported having spoken a vessel three weeks previously with convicts for the Cape.

The hostility to the reception of the convicts still continued in full vitality.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships met on Tuesday last, pursuant to the prorogation at the close of the session, with the view of further proroguing Parliament until the 20th of November next.

Soon after two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Campbell took their seats, in front of the Throne, in their robes, as her Majesty's commissioner, when the Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod (Mr. Fulman) was directed to summon the Commons to the bar, to hear the Royal Commission read.

Mr. Wm. Ley, the Second Clerk at the table of the House of Commons, with one honourable member (Mr. A. Raphael), and several officials of the Lower House, accordingly appeared at the bar, when the Royal Commission having been read,

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name of her Majesty, and on her behalf, declared the Parliament further prorogued from that day until Tuesday, the 20th proximo.

The Commons, represented as before stated, then retired, and the Commissioners left the House.

The only particular circumstance attendant upon the ceremonial was the first appearance of the Lord Chancellor in the House since his severe indisposition.

No other Peer was present except the Lords Commissioners.

DECORATION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Since the Parliamentary session has closed the remaining stained glass windows have been completed, and Mr. Dyce at one end of the House, and Mr. Maclise at the other, are fast proceeding with their frescoes. The effect produced on that of Mr. Dyce, the subject being "The commitment of Prince Henry by Judge Gascoigne," in consequence of the artificial light thrown upon it, by which the artist works, affords a strong proof of the great advantage these works of art would derive from a stronger light being thrown upon them than that which the common illumination of the House affords. This observation applies even more particularly to the bar "end" of the House, where the recesses are deeper than behind the "throne."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GERTRUDE LADY BULLER.

GERTRUDE LADY BULLER, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Buller, Bart., of Trenant-park, Cornwall, M.P., died, at Torquay, on the 3rd instant. Her Ladyship was the fifth daughter of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, the representative of a very influential family, which, originally noble in Holland, was established in North America by the Right Hon. Oliver Stephen Van Cortlandt, who accompanied, as Secretary to Government, in 1629, the first Dutch Governor sent out by the States General to the colony of New York.

Lady Buller was one of a large family, her parents having had no less than twenty-three children. Her sisters who married were—1. Mary Ricketts, wife of John M. Anderson, Esq.; 2. Elizabeth, wife of William Taylor, Esq., Lord Chief Justice of Jamaica, and mother of the present Colonel Pringle Taylor K.H., of Pennington House, Hants; 3. Catharine, wife of Dr. William Goarlay, of Kincaird; 4. Margaret Hughes, wife of O. Elliott Elliott, Esq., of Binfield-park, Berks; 5. Charlotte, wife of General Sir John Fraser; and 6. Sophia Sawyer, wife of Sir William Howe Mulcaster, C.B.

Lady Buller had issue by Sir Edward one son, John St. Aubin, who died young, and one daughter, Anna Maria, who married, in 1824, Lieutenant-Colonel James Drummond Buller Elphinstone, fourth son of the Hon. Fullerton Elphinstone, and died in 1845, leaving several children.

GEORGE EDWARD ANSON, ESQ.

THE death of this lamented gentleman occurred most suddenly. On Monday morning he rose at his accustomed early hour, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health, but at one o'clock he was seized with a fit, and never afterwards exhibited the least consciousness. In this lethargic state he remained until ten minutes before four, when he breathed his last. He had attended the Queen and Prince Albert throughout their Irish visit; was in the Royal suite at Balmoral; and accompanied her Majesty as far as Derby on her return to Osborne. From Derby, Mr. Anson repaired to Needwood, in Staffordshire, to join Mrs. Anson; and it was there his death took place.

The deceased was born 14th May, 1812, the second son of the Very Rev. Frederick Anson, D.D., Dean of Chester, by Mary-Anne his wife, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Levett, of Milford, in Staffordshire. Dean Anson's younger brother of Thomas Viscount Anson, uncle of the present Earl of Lichfield, and grand nephew of the famous circumnavigator, Admiral Lord Anson.

Mr. G. E. Anson was long connected with the Court, and held the confidential appointment of Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse. He was also Treasurer of the Household, Cofferer to the Prince of Wales, and a member of the Council for the Duchy of Cornwall. He married, 20th October, 1837, the Hon. Georgiana Mary Harbord, eldest daughter of Edward, third Lord Suffield.

COMMANDER JOHN WHIPPLE.

THIS gallant and distinguished officer, whose death is just announced, entered the Navy in 1782, on board the *Europa*, 50, Captains John Thomas Duckworth and Arthur Philip, then stationed in the East Indies. On the ever-memorable 1st June, 1794, Mr. Whipple fought in the *Gibraltar*, 80; and in the still more brilliant action of the Nile, he gained his Commander's rank, for his conduct as First Lieutenant of the *Alexander*, 74. From 1806 to 1810 he was employed in the Sea Fencibles in Ireland; and in 1824 was admitted to the out pension of Greenwich Hospital.

One of Commander Whipple's daughters, Matilda, married, in 1841, G. K. Bell, Esq., of the Bombay Artillery; and another, Mary, wedded, in 1845, Lieutenant Samuel Brooking Doling, R.N.

For these details we are mainly indebted to O'Byrne's admirable "Naval Biography."

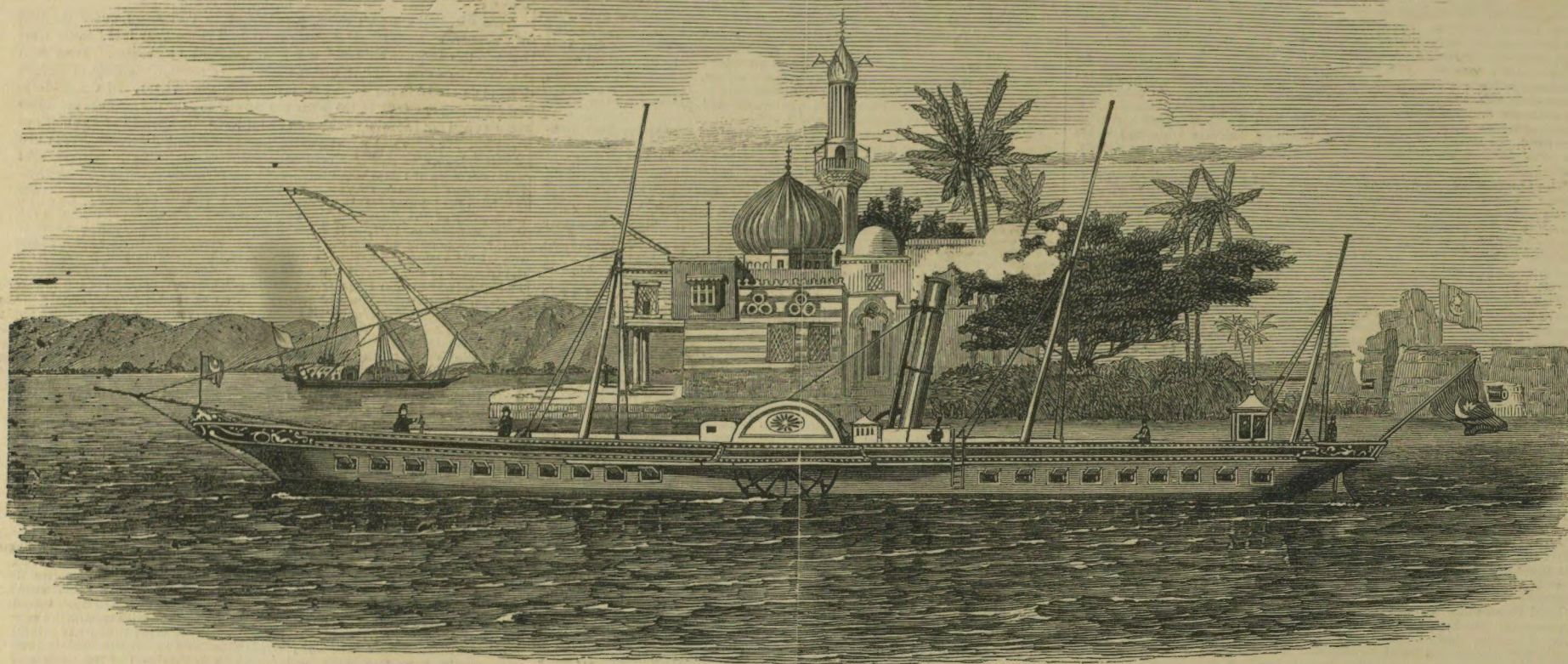
NEW DRAINAGE ACT.—An act was passed in the last session (which requires to be more generally known), to promote the advance of private money for drainage of lands in Great Britain and Ireland (12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 100). The preamble recites the large sums advanced for the drainage of land in England and Ireland; that further applications have been made for loans, and that it is expedient that the same should be advanced by private persons. A good deal has been said of late respecting drainage, and the act states "that it is desirable that works of drainage should continue to be encouraged, in order to promote the increased productiveness of the land and healthiness of the districts where it is required, and to supply the demand for agricultural labour, especially at that season of the year when other sources are suspended." The object of the act is to enable owners of lands to borrow or advance money, to be applied to works of drainage under the sanction of the Enclosure Commissioners in England, and of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. The money expended under the act is to be charged on the inheritance of the land. The commissioners are authorised to issue "rentcharges" on the property for twenty-two years. As between the several persons interested in any land charged with a rentcharge under this act, the persons respectively are bound to keep down and discharge the payments thereof as if the same were interest payable upon a mortgage in fee on such lands. The commissioners have a general power of inspection and examination, to ascertain the proper application of the funds raised for works of drainage.

THE TORTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—A few days ago, M. F., examining magistrate of Zug, in Switzerland, had to investigate a charge of robbery against a servant girl named Wildenberg, and, as the case was clearly made out against her, he called on her to avow her guilt. She repeatedly refused; whereupon he ordered that she should be subjected to torture. Accordingly her two thumbs were fastened in a vice, and this being attached to a cord which passed through a ring in the ceiling, she was lifted from the ground. The examining magistrate then called on her to confess her guilt; but, as she again refused, he caused her to receive two heavy blows from a stick. This, however, had no effect; but, after twelve minutes' torture, she cried for mercy, and avowed herself guilty. A report of this affair was made to the Grand Council of the canton; but all that was done was to pass a severe reprimand on the magistrate, to warn him not again to exceed the law, to quash the interrogatory, and order it to be recommenced before another magistrate.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—One evening last week, a young woman, named Goose, residing in Yarmouth, having had an altercation with her father, and fearing his displeasure, jumped out of her bedroom window into a flagged pavement yard beneath. The room was three stories from the ground; notwithstanding which the girl alighted on her feet, sustaining no material injury.

IRELAND.—EVICTION OF PEASANTRY.

* The Condition and Prospects of Ireland p. 36



THE "SAYED PACHA," STEAM YACHT.

THE "SAYED PACHA" STEAM YACHT.

This splendid craft, now on her passage *under steam* to Egypt, was built at Greenock, by Messrs. Caird and Co., to the order and under the direction of Messrs. Galloway, of Alexandria and London. She is for the private use of his Highness Sayed Pacha, Grand Admiral of the Egyptian fleet, eldest surviving son of the renowned Mohamed Ali, and heir presumptive to the Viceroyalty of Egypt.

This remarkable vessel measures 156 feet in length, by 17 feet beam, and draws 2½ feet of water, with forty hours' coals on board. The engines, on the oscillating principle, are of 80 horse nominal power, but have worked up to 120 horse-power. She has feathering paddles; and the speed attained in still water is nearly seventeen miles an hour. The smoothness with which she passed through the water excited general approbation; and on her passage from the Clyde to Milford, she met with very bad weather, and proved herself an excellent sea-boat. Going down the Nile, twenty-five miles an hour will be her probable speed.

The accommodation and general convenience is great. The principal saloon for his Highness occupies the after-part of the vessel, and measures nearly 60 feet in length; possessing a very pretty companion, or round-house, with stained glass windows, and a beautiful metal staircase, leading into the cabin, which is fitted up with mahogany Venetian blinds and plate-glass windows of a large size: the whole enclosed with strong port doors, with bull's-eyes to be opened or closed at pleasure.

Forward of the machinery is another fine cabin, of 24 feet in length by 17 feet in width, for his Highness's officers and friends, fitted up in a handsome and suitable manner. Forward of this cabin is another of good dimensions, for the accommodation of the crew.

The exterior decoration and painting are very tasteful and beautiful, being ornamented with Egyptian figures gilt, and a variety of elegant gilt scroll-work from stem to stern; altogether forming a splendid specimen of a Royal Steam Yacht, and doing infinite credit to all parties concerned. Amongst other novelties, beside the usual steam-whistle, there is a powerful trumpet, attached to the steam chest, with graduated taps, to produce a musical effect and to vary the sounds with which old Nile is now being afflicted, thus realising the oft-repeated remark that everything will be done by steam.

She has elegant brass stanchions fitted on the bulwarks, from stem to stern, for supporting a beautiful awning, with fringe dropping from it.

The fittings and decorations were done under the immediate superintendence of Mr. R. H. Galloway, of Alexandria.

There is no doubt that she will give great satisfaction to H.R.H. Sayed Pacha, whose patronage of British science, art, and manufactures is an indisputable proof of his enlightened ideas, and his fitness to follow in the steps of his wonderful father, the late Mohamed Ali.

The objects in the View above given of the bank of the Nile show those met with by the steamer, in ascending the river, opposite the celebrated Mosque of Abou Mondour, which will be recollected by all those who have once seen it. On the right hand of the spectator is the old gate of Rosetta, now in ruins, with a three-gun battery, now in ruins, and the remarkably large cypress: on the left are the "sand-hills."

SMITHFIELD HORSE MARKET.

The Court of Common Council sat for upwards of four hours on Wednesday, discussing the propriety of the removal of Smithfield Market; and the result of their deliberations will be found elsewhere.

In this place we give a companion Illustration to the three scenes pictured in our Journal for July 21.

The present Engraving shows the Horse Market on Friday, respecting the nuisance of which, one of the witnesses examined by the Select Committee of the House of Commons states that on the Horse-market Day (Friday), "It is not safe to be within a mile or two of the place."

"Have there been a great many accidents connected with the Horse Market?—Yes; there is a boy suffering from a broken arm next door to me just now."

Another witness describes what is called Smithfield races, the horses and donkeys and everything of that description continually galloping the whole afternoon. "On the Friday afternoon, after the sale of the sheep and beasts is over, there is a market for the sale of horses, donkeys, carts, barrows, and every description of goods or chattels that are available for the use of costermongers, little green-grocers, or chapmen, or anything of that description, and a galloping of donkeys, and those poor old horses; a great many of them that go on Friday afternoon are bought up by the knackers—poor old horses worn out. They come in great numbers, and just where we are situated it is more dangerous than it would be perhaps if it were in any other locality; there is a part of the road paved with granite, and a portion of the road just above me macadamised, and there is a hill, consequently the children or persons passing to and fro, or crossing that por-

tion of the road, which is narrow, are inclined to feel safe, for in one moment when they are on the macadamised part of the road it is all quiet, and they come upon the pavement, and then it is dangerous, for those fellows are galloping their donkeys and the horses." This witness adds:—"Smithfield races is the market held for the sale of horses on the Friday afternoon, after the beasts and sheep are sold; it is a continuation of the same market on the Friday for the sale of horses and old harness, barrows, costermongers' carts, and other matters." The knackers' carts are described as a great nuisance.

"Sir C. Douglas: Have those nuisances been on the increase during the last twenty years that you have been there; are they worse than they were twenty years ago?—I think they are with reference to the horses and asses on Fridays."

"Chairman: From the greater number of people going there?—Yes; the greater number of persons connected with the market, and those people who go with the horses and asses are a terrible description of people."

Another witness states there to be "a great deal of cruelty in the horse market that you cannot bring home to the perpetrators, because as they run up and down with them, one gives them a cut, and another gives them a cut, so that you never can get one man doing sufficient to convict him; but there are a great many horses there which fall, owing to the slipperiness of the stones." This witness has seen three or four horses down there at the same time: some of them have to be killed, they are not able to get up again; they crack their backs and break their legs. The animals driven through the streets are footsore and lame, with the blood oozing out between the hoof and the fetlock; and standing with the blood quite in a pool, on account of their hoofs being so bad."

The horses here are sold to knackers, and some are fair horses for hacks, such as light cart horses, and those used in the light carts about London.

Knackers attend this market, and the majority of horses sold are diseased to a certain extent—such as spavined, lame, and blind; now the danger of diseased horses is incalculable, not only in the market itself, but also in the sheds where they are stabled the night previous to market day.

Mr. Fisk, a young artist, a nephew of Mr. Fisk, a clergyman, of St. John's Wood, was sketching lately in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and went to the church on a very fine Sunday morning. At the end of the service the rain came down in torrents, and neither umbrella nor shelter was at hand. The Queen had to approach her carriage through a mass of waters. Mr. Fisk, with great propriety, took the plaid from his shoulders, and spread it on the ground. The Queen walked thereon, and thus reached her carriage.



THE HORSE-MARKET AT SMITHFIELD.

MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. VERNON.

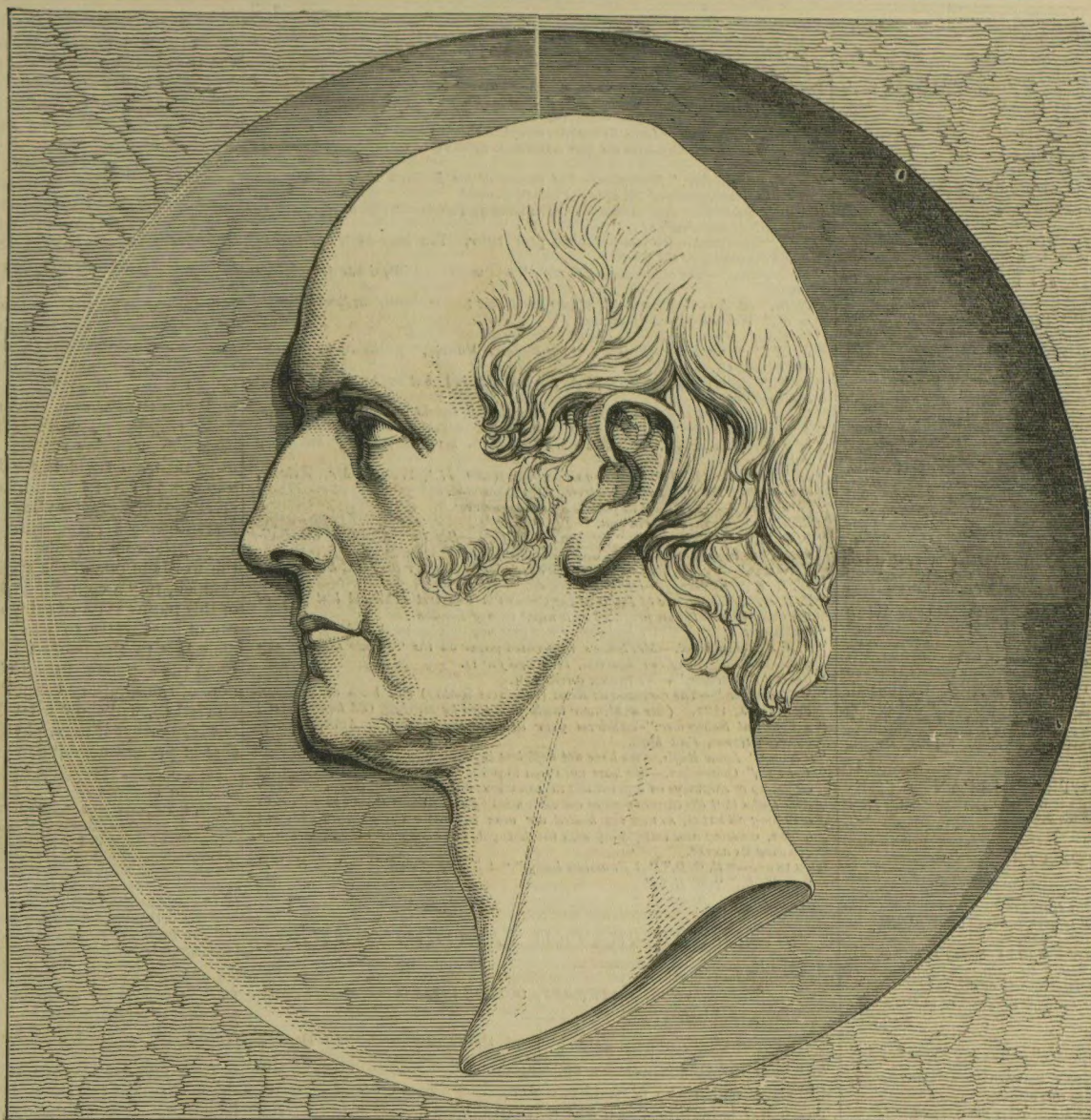
For this medallion portrait, the late Mr. Vernon sat to Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, who modelled, about the same time, a bust of the lamented gentleman; and both were allowed by him to be characteristic likenesses.

Shortly after the decease of Mr. Vernon, a subscription was opened with the view of raising some memorial of his munificence in presenting to the country his fine Collection of Pictures, now housed in the National Gallery. The Medallion was submitted for this purpose to the Committee of Subscribers; but after much discussion, it was resolved to commission Mr. Behnes to execute a marble bust and pedestal of Mr. Vernon, to be presented to the National Gallery as a fitting tribute to the memory of one who has so generously contributed to enrich the Collection, and more especially to foster and elevate the English School of Painting.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

—This proposal, for which the world is indebted to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, seems even thus early to have assumed the aspect of a certainty. It was no sooner promulgated as an idea only to be discussed privately, than the manufacturers of the United Kingdom seemed at once to adopt it as a reality with enthusiastic cordiality. The institutions which have successfully assisted in preparing the public mind to welcome this great exhibition, and therefore deserving honourable mention, are the Society of Arts of London, the Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Manchester Institution, and the Corn-Law League, besides those which have been formed for the especial purpose of establishing temporary exhibitions, as at Liverpool, Glasgow, Norwich, &c., and last, but certainly not least, Birmingham. On the 30th June last his Royal Highness summoned Mr. T. Cubitt, Mr. H. Cole, Mr. F. Fuller, and Mr. J. S. Russell, members of the Society of Arts, to Buckingham Palace, to discuss his Royal Highness's proposal. The Prince proposed that the exhibition should consist of raw materials of all kinds, mineralogical, agricultural, &c.; of machinery and mechanical inventions; of the results of these, namely, manufactures; and, lastly, of sculpture and plastic art generally; and that the exhibition should be open to all nations. That portion of Hyde-park between the Kensington Drive and Rotten-row, which consists of about thirty acres of level ground, was considered to be an eligible site for the exhibition. A second meeting of three of these gentlemen, at which the President of the Board of Trade was also present, was held by the Prince's command at Osborne on the 14th July, when some of the general arrangements for giving effect to the plan were discussed. It was proposed that a Royal Commission should be appointed to arrange and conduct the exhibition, to determine the nature of the prizes to be given away, and to take the responsibility of awarding the prizes. It was settled that the best way of raising the funds for the prizes, the building, &c., would be by public voluntary subscriptions, and that the Society of Arts, as an institution incorporated by Royal charter, presented a useful machinery for organising the means for raising such funds. It was proposed that one prize should be awarded as high as £5000, and it was thought that perhaps the Queen might be induced to give away some of the prizes; but this subject and all its details will have to be investigated, and nothing, we believe, can be considered as determined on this point, except that an amount of £20,000 will certainly be given away in prizes. We have understood that the Prince held a third meeting on the morning of his departure for Ireland, when his Royal Highness instructed his secretary to prepare commissions, empowering Mr. Cole, Mr. F. Fuller, and Mr. J. S. Russell "to travel through the manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading manufacturers, and further evidence, in order that his Royal Highness may bring the results of such inquiry before her Majesty's Government." Mr. Digby Wyatt attended as secretary to the deputation. Many of our readers will have seen in their local papers notices of the visits of the deputation. Among other places, we believe they have visited Manchester and its neighbourhood, the Potteries, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Glasgow, Paisley, Perth, Edinburgh, Carlisle, Belfast, Dublin, &c.; at each place initiating the formation of a local committee, and obtaining the signatures of the principal manufacturing firms to a declaration expressive of their desire to be promoters of the exhibition, both by personal assistance and by subscriptions.—Abridged from the *Journal of Design*.

A new candidate for the Tracy peerage has made his appearance in the person of Lieut. Benjamin Wheatley Tracy, R.N., whose professional rank is dated 1829. It appears that the life of the defeated claimant, who lately died, was insured for upwards of £14,000, which sum has gone towards the liquidation of the costs incurred in prosecuting his suit. The estates attached to the ancient Irish peerage of Tracy are worth upwards of £40,000 per annum. The property is principally situate in Gloucestershire.



MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF THE LATE ROBERT VERNON, ESQ., BY BEHNES.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

This College was opened in January, 1847, in a building at Brighton, hired temporarily, and with forty or fifty pupils. The education which the establishment offers is not materially different from that of the public grammar-schools; a more systematic attention to mathematics and modern languages in subordination to classical training being perhaps the chief distinction in the instruction; while the discipline chiefly differs in the absence of flogging and fagging. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, and has been uniformly and cordially supported by the Bishop of Chichester, who is patron. The Principal is the Rev. Arthur Maclean, of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Vice-Principal and Mathematical Lecturer is the Rev. Henry Cotterill, who was formerly Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and Senior Wrangler; and the Classical Lecturer is Mr. George Long, formerly Professor in University College, and Lecturer on Roman Law in the Middle Temple, a gentleman well known for his classical and varied attainments. These gentlemen are supported by a sufficient number of classical, mathematical, and foreign masters.

The funds for erecting the necessary buildings are being raised by means of transferable shares, entitling the holders to presentations: this is, therefore, what is usually called a proprietary college; but the projectors had the foresight to guard as far as possible against the evils of that system, by placing the internal government, with the appointment and removal of the masters, in the hands of the Principal; all other matters being under the control of a council, chosen by the proprietors, and presided over by the Earl of Chichester.

A college, such as this, with the advantages it possesses in respect to situation and staff, offering a sound religious education at a moderate expense to the upper classes of society, will, doubtless, be extensively supported. The College is intended for 600 pupils. At present there are about 170, of whom somewhat less than one-third are sons of gentlemen residing in Brighton. The ages of the scholars vary from nine to nineteen or twenty; those about fifteen being placed in the senior department. There are three scholarships of £30 a year each,

tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge. Behind and around the building, of which a lithographic view, by Mr. Hawkins, has lately been published by Mr. George Bell, of 186, Fleet-street, are several acres of playground.

The College building, which is designed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, assumes, roughly speaking, the form of three sides of a quadrangle. The principal range, facing south, contains in the centre the main entrance, with the hall and staircase, and above, the library; while on each side are ranged spacious and lofty class-rooms, and private rooms for the masters, approached by spacious corridors. This portion of the building is all that has yet been erected. Towards the west of this main range will be built the great schoolroom, which will be about 100 feet by 35 feet, and will be raised upon arches, so as to afford a covered play-ground below. To the east will be the Principal's residence, and the chapel; the latter being approached by a cloister, which will also extend along the principal range of building.

The building is in the style of the fourteenth century. The material is flint, with dressings of Caen stone. The whole, as will be seen by our View, is designed with a certain amount of that picturesque irregularity of outline which characterizes our old collegiate buildings, and which enables the observer readily to distinguish the different parts by their external forms and positions. The first stone was laid in June 22, 1848. The building is well situated on the East Cliff, standing back from the town, and facing the sea.

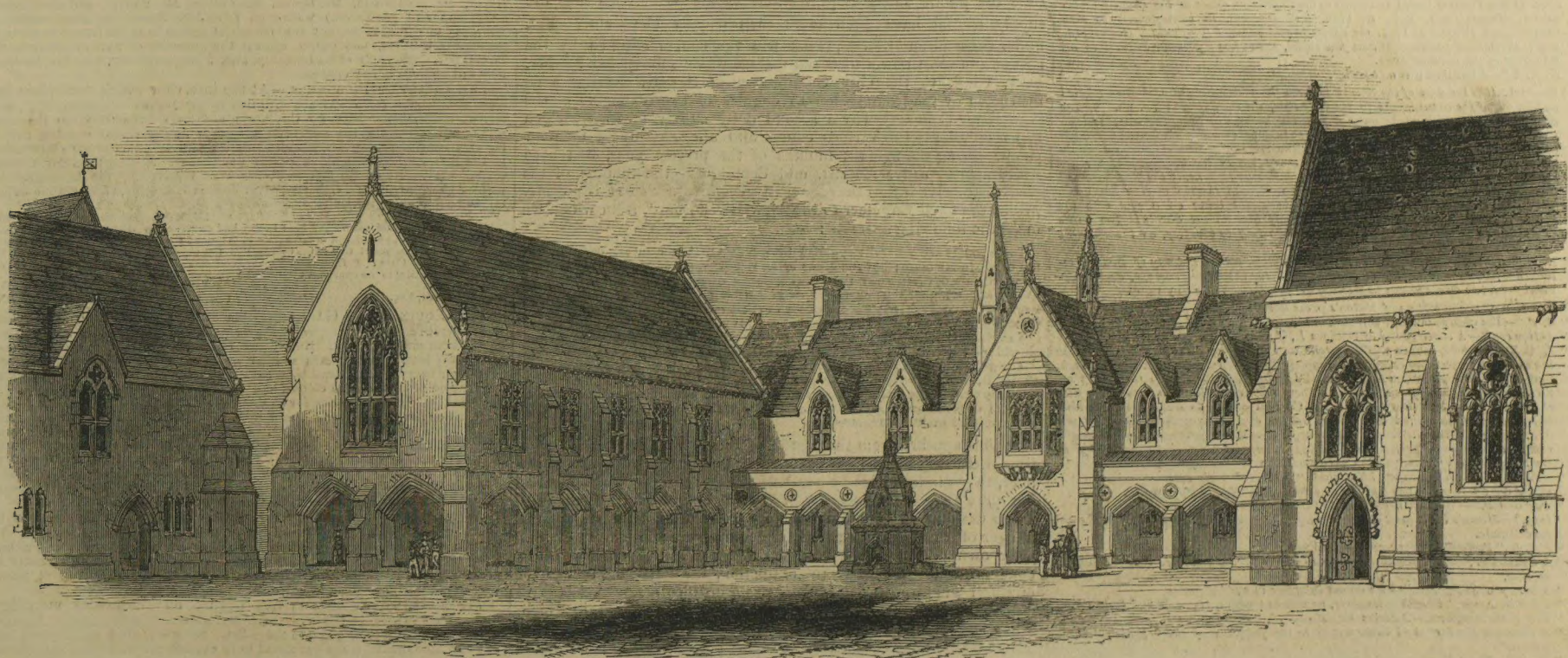
STOCK EXCHANGE HOAXES.

When it was known in 1715 that the best families in the north of England had assembled in arms to change the dynasty, no pains were spared by the jobbers to procure correct and to disseminate false intelligence; and it was with mingled feelings of alarm and pity that the inhabitants of a small town between Perth and the seaport of Montrose—where James embarked after his unhappy expedition—saw a carriage and six travelling with all the rapidity which the road would allow. It was known that the rebel army was dispersed; that its chiefs were scattered; and that the unfortunate Stuart was wandering through the country, with life and liberty alike endangered. It excited, therefore, no surprise in the village when the carriage was surrounded, and the apparent prize conveyed with great ostentation towards London. Letters soon reached the city that the fugitive Stuart was taken; and the letters were confirmed by the story related, which quickly reached London. The funds of course rose, and the inventors of the trick laughed in their sleeves as they divided the profit. The first political hoax on record occurred in the reign of Anne. Down the Queen's-road, riding at a furious rate, ordering turnpikes to be thrown open, and loudly proclaiming the sudden

death of the Queen, rode a well-dressed man, sparing neither spur nor steed. From west to east, and from north to south, the news spread. Like wildfire it passed through the desolate fields where palaces now abound, till it reached the city. The train bands desisted from their exercise, furling their colours, and returned home with their arms reversed. The funds fell with a suddenness which marked the importance of the intelligence, and it was remarked that while the Christian jobbers stood aloof, almost paralysed with the information, Manasseh Lopez and the Jew interest bought eagerly at the reduced price. There is no positive information to fix the deception upon any one in particular, but suspicion was pointed at those who gained by the fraud so publicly perpetrated.—*Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange*, just published.

ABOLITION OF FARMING PAUPER CHILDREN.—The Commissioners of Poor-laws some time since, with a view to the abolition of the system of farming pauper children in the North Surrey district, caused instructions to be sent to the unions of Wandsworth and Clapham, Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, and Lewisham, recommending that they should form a joint board of management to concert measures for the erection and maintenance of a large district school, to which the children of all these unions might be sent. In consequence of this recommendation, a board was formed, and measures were taken for the erection of a school at Penge Common, Battersea. The building, which is to cost £12,000, and to be capable of accommodating 600 children, will, it is said, be opened in August next.

CAUTION TO CREDITORS OF BANKRUPTS.—There is a section in the new Bankruptcy Act (the 270th), by which it is declared that, if any creditor of a bankrupt shall obtain any sum of money, or any goods, chattels, or security for money, from any person as an inducement for forbearing to oppose, or consenting to the allowance of, a certificate of such bankrupt, or to forbear to petition for the recall of the same, every such creditor so offending shall forfeit and lose for every such offence the treble value or amount of such money, goods, chattels, or security so obtained, as the case may be. The assignees are to proceed against the parties. Creditors obtaining from bankrupts securities for a like purpose are, by another provision, precluded from recovering; but the above-mentioned section reaches all parties, and may be regarded as a caution to creditors.



BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 14.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Napoleon arrived at St. Helena, 1815.
TUESDAY, 16.—New moon 5h. 13m. P.M. Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Etheldreda. Sun rises 5h. 28m., sets 5h. 2m.
THURSDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist.
FRIDAY, 19.—Length of day 10h. 23m.
SATURDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
h	h	h	h	h	h	h
m	m	m	m	m	m	m
0	25	0	50	1	15	1
25	0	50	1	15	1	34
50	1	34	1	55	2	15
			2	15	2	35
			3	20	3	50
			4	25	4	0
			5	30	5	15
			6	35	6	30

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Third Week of Fitzball's wondrously successful New Grand Spectacle of THE PROPHET, which is nightly received with increased enthusiasm by delighted audiences, and pronounced by the public press to be the most gorgeous hippo-drama in piece ever produced at the Amphitheatre.—On MONDAY, OCT. 15, the Performances will commence with Fitzball's New and Magnificent Spectacle of THE PROPHET, with entire New Scenery, Gorgeous Costumes, and Appointments; and in which Mr. W. West will appear. To be followed by Batty's formidable SCENES OF THE ARENA, supported by the first Equestrian Talent in Europe. The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of THE WEAVER OF LYONS.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—EXETER-HALL.—The FIRST of a SERIES of FIFTEEN CONCERTS, to be held on consecutive Wednesday Evenings, will take place on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th. The Prospectus is now ready, and may be had of all Music-sellers, and at No. 4, Exeter-hall. Terms of Subscription:—Area and Platform, One Guinea; Reserved Seats, Two Guineas; Double Subscription, Three Guineas; Stalls, Three Guineas; Double Subscription, Five Guineas. Tickets 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s.
JOSEPH STAMMERS, Managing Director.

OPEN DAILY, from Eleven till Five, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dissolving Views of Rome. Lecture and Experiments with the Hydro-Electric Machine. Lectures on Chemistry. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell. The Chromatope. Explanation of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHLETIC UNION, 189, Strand.—Detailed PROGRAMMES of this Institution, containing every information relative to it, may be had on application to the Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. S." Worcester.—We cannot search for the date.
"A Lover of Humanity" should apply to the Royal Humane Society.
"A. B." Bonchurch.—We should say that an exciseman ought to be able-bodied, as his duties lie mostly out of doors.
"A. M." Moorgate-street.—Unconditional surrender must be placing at mercy, &c.
"Tom" may get from London to Paris in twelve hours, by railway and steamer.
"An Irish Subscriber."—Apply to the Royal Patriotic Society of Scotland.
"Essex."—The passage, "Music hath charms to soothe," &c., occurs in Congreve's "Mourning Bride."
"R. C. S." Essex.—The late "Mr." Aston Key.
"Georgius." Sheffield, is thanked; but public meetings are not, generally, effective scenes in illustration.
"Curiosity."—Mlle. Jenny Lind was born in 1820. See No. 180 of our Journal, with the first portrait of Mlle. Lind engraved in this country.
"W. H. B." Cheltenham.—There is no church in Montreal of the size you state.
"W. P." Stourport, must excuse our declining to recommend an Australian emigration agent.
"W. Anderson."—The number of British killed and wounded at Waterloo was stated in a report, dated October 21, 1815, at about 10,000. We cannot spare time to ascertain the other matters.
"B. E. A." Cantab.—Mr. Hughes's poem of the "Ocean Flower" is preceded by a clever account of the Island of Madeira, the best guide we know. (Longman.)
"Peregrinus." Dublin.—We cannot aid you.
"W. K."—The same.
"G. F. B." Alnwick.—Our former correspondent having proved the destructiveness of the mixture of lime and salammoniac to the vine-worm, the mode of application must be left to "G. F. B.'s" experience.
"Muscle."—Congregationalists are a set of Protestant dissenters who maintain that every congregation for religious worship is independent of every other.
"Questioner" is thanked, but we have not room for the table. Shall it be returned?
"B. W."—The piece of which you have sent an impression is an astrological medal, with Hebrew characters, and of no value.
"Nunquam non paratus."—The subject suggested is "non paratus," seeing that it is copyright, and unattainable.
"A Constant Subscriber." Richmond.—The latter phrase is preferable.
"X. Y. Z."—See Curtis on the "Ear."
"T. D." Droitwich.—The worm and the insect belong to the third, or "articulated" division of the animal kingdom.
"M. B."—Arms, to be legally borne, must emanate from, or be authorized by, the Herald's College. They are granted by the Earl-Marshal, through the medium of the Kings of Arms. A petitioner seeking to have arms registered to his family, can suggest the bearings he would prefer, and, if they do not interfere with any one else's, the College will accord them to him. We do not think there is any grant to the name of Byard. Sir Thomas Byard does not appear in M. O'Byrne's admirable "Naval Biography," which is confined to living officers, or to those whose names are contained in the "Navy List" for January, 1845.
"A Subscribing Naval Paddy."—Lord Fitzhardinge.
"Lex."—In the case put, A. B. has no right to use in any way the armorial bearings of D. F. (her sister's husband). D. F. cannot quarter the arms of his wife. If the lady be an heiress, or co-heiress, he should bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence; if she be not, he would then impale them. The descendants of D. F. and C. D. (if C. D. be an heiress or co-heiress) would be entitled to quarter C. D.'s arms with the arms of D. F. The descendants of A. B. have no right to the arms of D. F.
"A Constant Reader."—The point involves a legal nicety, and our correspondent had better apply to a solicitor.
"Kingsmill" informs "Arthurus" that the direct lineal descendant in the male line of Sir Thomas Lucy, the owner of Charlcoote Park in the time of Shakespeare, is living in Somersetshire. He traces his pedigree from William Lucy, of Castle Cary, and Urrula his wife, daughter of Judge Atkins. The present possessor of Charlcoote is the direct descendant in the female line. His patronymic is Hammond.
"X. Y. Z."—The Rev. John Hammond (grandson of the Rev. John Hammond, and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir Fulke Lucy, whose great-grandfather was Shakespeare's Sir Thomas Lucy) succeeded to the Charlcoote estate at the decease of his cousin, George Lucy, Esq., in 1786, and assumed, in consequence, by sign manual, 9th February, 1787, the surname and arms of Lucy only. His grandson is the present possessor of that fine estate, which has a peculiar interest to all admirers of the bard of Avon.
"X. Y. Z."—Illegitimacy is no barrier.
"Δ."—1. It is the duty of the Sheriff to form the grand jury of gentlemen selected by him out of the county. As to the jury lists, see the 6 Geo. IV., c. 80. 2. The Sheriff is not bound to make out the selection according to precedence; indeed, strictly according to law, grand jurors should be chosen indifferently, regard being only had to their qualifications. 3. The rank of a Lord-Lieutenant would have nothing to do with the matter beyond the option of the Sheriff. 4. We believe the Sheriff has precedence, as Blackstone says that he is the first man in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office. Blackstone elsewhere speaks of the Lord-Lieutenant being on a par with the Custos Rotulorum, who is an officer decidedly beneath the Sheriff. The wife's precedence in this case is but doubtful and according to courtesy, as the Sheriff's rank is only official.
"E. H." Ipswich, may obtain a good Daguerrotype portrait at any of Beard's establishments. Photographic is another word for the Daguerrotype, and is derived from two Greek words expressing the process—to draw by light.
"Byra."—See any edition of Milton's prose works.
"S. P."—The impression sent is from the coinage of the Isle of Man.
"Antiquary."—A silver penny of William I., if fine, is worth 8s.
"J. G." Mansfield.—Messrs. Wheatstone and Cooke were the first persons who worked out and put into execution a complete system of telegraphic communication, and each of these gentlemen had separately turned his attention to the subject before a joint partnership was formed. Their relative position in connexion with the invention has been thus stated:—Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph; and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful remarks had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application. (See "Penny Cyclopædia," voce "Telegraph.")
"A. B. S." Dunmow, must have read "Macbeth" with little attention, or he would not question the two daggers in the hands of Mr. Lough's statue.
"Opera-Box."—We have never heard of the actress in question.
"Oseg."—Moore's is the most complete "Life of Byron." We cannot settle the cab fare dispute.
"J. E. B." Post-office, Dover-road.—Declined.
"A Subscriber."—It is our intention to illustrate Mr. Macready's farewell performances.
"A Liverpool Subscriber."—We do not interfere in card disputes.
"John H. Amor." Bristol.—Bankers, as well as traders, formerly had their signs.
"E. P." Birmingham.—Address Mr. Mansfield, 108, Fleet-street.
"A Constant Reader" had better apply to the publisher of the "National Cyclopædia."
"W. H."—The "Handbook of Carving," price 1s.
"An Eclectic."—The word indigenous is not strictly applicable as you state.
"Senex" may find it worth while to apply to the Secretary, Queen Anne's Bounty-office, 3, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

"J. R." Bradford.—Sir John Franklin's Expedition sailed from Greenwich, May, 19, 1845. (See No. 160 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which contains a portrait of the gallant commander, with views of the Erebus and Terror, and cabins of the former ship.)
"A Subscriber." Kent.—The arms of Duke are, "Per fesse arg. and az. three chaplets counterchanged." Crest. "A demi griffin or, holding a chaplet az."
"J. H." Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Short-hand.
"Bruce." Edinburgh.—Lord Brougham completed his 71st year on Sept. 19, 1849.
"Moreton."—Is the Gresham Life Assurance Office referred to? The address is 37, Old Jewry.
"An Old Subscriber." Brompton.—The tenants of the Holborn Union Almshouses must be parishioners of St. Clement Danes, Strand.
"An Old Subscriber and Admirer."—The Conway Tubular Bridge is engraved in No. 307 of our Journal.
"J. Q." Liverpool.—We cannot insert your letter. You have strangely underrated the quality of the paper.
"Nottingham."—The bill declaring Gretna-Green marriages illegal has not yet been passed.
"E. R." St. James's-place.—We cannot undertake to recommend medical advisers.
"L. G." Woburn-place.—Declined.
"C. A. L." Union Hall.—We cannot inform you.
"X. X." Canterbury.—Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual," published by Groombridge and Co.
"T. W." Athlone, and "H. M." Jersey, are thanked but we have not room for the subjects.
"C. T." Market Deeping.—We have no information beyond the notice in question.
"A Constant Reader" and "E. H. R." Guernsey.—Offensive is a colloquial sense of the word obnoxious. It is thus given by Ashe in his "Dictionary," but not by Johnson.
"M. E. P." should offer his five-guinea-piece (Geo. II.), 1748, to Mr. Webster, coin-dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden.
"Porcupine."—We are not in possession of the address.
"E. N."—We cannot inform you.
"D. O. T." Aylesbury, and "Stephen W." City.—See the "Guide to the Ball-room," to be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"Narcissus."—Such a book as you require is published by Orr and Co., Strand.
"W. G. A." Kilmarnock.—Declined.
"T. B. G."—The picture of Paris at the Colosseum was first exhibited last year at the Colosseum. It was preceded by a night view of London.
"A Glasgow Reader."—We had rather not give any opinion on the subject.
"C. J. S." Liverpool.—Mr. Smee's illustrated paper on the "Potato Disease" appeared in No. 246 of our Journal, to be had for 1s.
"An Old Subscriber."—We cannot advise you.
"A Subscriber."—The Countess de Rossi (Madame Sontag) was born at Coblenz, January 3, 1809. (See a Memoir lately published by Mitchell, Old Bond-street.)
"A Constant Subscriber."—Address your letter to the Hon. Mr. Ashley, Marlborough House, Pall Mall.
"Clericus." Lyme Regis.—We have not sufficient experience in such matters.
"S. F. E." Quarnndon.—We have not room to print your long letter, enforcing the cleansing of chimneys as a great aid to sanitary improvement. Our correspondent states that the chimney-valve recommended by Dr. Arnott should be made in a sloping direction, so that the heated air may not enter the chimney at right angles, crossing and interfering with the draught, but rising with the smoke, and assisting its ascent.
DECLINED.—"F. C. D." "A Prussian Lady," "A Native of Suffolk," "H. E. D.," "F. W. L.," "W. E. C."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

THE belief continues to gain ground that the Emperor of Russia will bide his time, and be contented with a compromise of the difficulty which he himself raised against the Ottoman Empire. The belief is mainly supported by the removal of all doubt of the cordial unanimity subsisting between the Governments of Great Britain and France to support Turkey, even to the last extremity, in refusing the Russian demand. A note has been addressed by the British Government to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, of which copies have been forwarded to our Ambassadors in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, in which the determination of the British Government to support the Sultan in all exigencies, that might compromise his dignity as an independent Sovereign, is temperately but decidedly expressed. Lord Palmerston has likewise forwarded instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and placed at his Excellency's disposal the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The Turkish Government has also received positive assurances of the support of the French Government, should any attack be made upon its independence; and, on its own part, has taken all proper precautions to place its excellent army and fine fleet in immediate working order, as if prepared for the worst.
There can, we should hope, be little doubt, under such circumstances as these, that the affair will blow over. Possibly, too, the refugees themselves may aid Turkey to escape honourably and peaceably from the dilemma, and prevent all future ground of animosity between their powerful foe and their generous but weak protector, by transferring themselves to the safer retreats of Leicester-square and Regent-street. Had Great Britain and France assumed a less decided attitude, the case might, perhaps, have been different; and it is a subject for sincere rejoicing, that both Governments have so well understood their own interests, and the interests of European civilisation, as to unite so cordially when their union was so essential. It is to be hoped their good understanding will long continue, as a firm barrier against the aggression of any state, however ambitious or however powerful.

DURING the visitation of the plague of Cholera, now happily fast subsiding, the want of an adequate supply of wholesome water was generally recognised in London as a great predisposing cause of the malady in every district in which it appeared. At such a time the public safety required that in the poorest districts the supply should have been more than usually abundant. Yet, under these circumstances, what was the course adopted by the richest and most powerful of the various water monopolies? Mr. Daw, Clerk to the City Commission of Sewers, having been instructed by the Commission to enquire of the managers of the New River Company why a second daily supply of water, which had been afforded to various courts and alleys occupied by poor people during the first six months of the present year, had been withdrawn in July, August, and September—the months of the plague—received from the New River Office a report from Mr. Milne, the Civil Engineer to the New River Board, from which we make the following extracts:—

These courts are generally supplied by a water-post or common cock, for the use of the inhabitants; but the cocks being removed, or, where they exist, being constantly open, drain away the working power of the mains, and prevent the supply of the higher tenements in the neighbourhood. The quantity discharged being, on an average, 500 gallons at each cock per day, one-half of which passes directly into the drains, and it would appear, is required for no other purpose. The landlords of the houses in these courts are in general opulent, and should not postpone the erection of the tanks, so much required by their tenants. The great objection to again giving, for a temporary period, the twice-a-day supply, is, that it interferes much with the certainty of supplying other tenants, and may tend to promote a further delay on the part of many landlords to execute works so necessary for the supply of closets, and for carrying out the contemplated sanitary measures.

It thus appears, from the words of their own officer, that, at a time when they should have increased the supply of water to the poor, they diminished it by one-half—heedless of the public health, but quite alive to the necessity of keeping on good terms with their richer customers. There need be no greater proof than this of the danger of trusting a private trading company with such powers, for their own profit. Were there no other evidence upon which to condemn this monopoly to extinction, the letter of their own engineer would be amply sufficient as a justification.

There is, however, another point in the document, in which, while endeavouring to exonerate the Company from blame, Mr. Milne transfers a portion of it to other parties—the opulent landlords of house property in these crowded and filthy courts. As traders, the New River Company may be perfectly justified in what they did; but the quarrel of the public with them is that they

exist as traders, and monopolize powers which are too extensive and too precious to become matters of trade, with any safety to the lives and health of the people. Now, though we agree with Mr. Milne that these opulent landlords ought to erect tanks, or other receptacles for containing the water supplied, we do not see in that circumstance any justification of the New River Company. By their own admission, they cannot supply sufficient water to all their tenants, even although a pestilence is raging, which might be diminished if water were more abundant. That is their condemnation, and they cannot put it aside by making a charge against the owners of house property for being worse than themselves. Upon the latter point, the aid of the Legislature has been, and will be again, sought; not merely to induce, but to compel house proprietors to erect suitable receptacles for containing water, under the penalty of being deprived of all legal remedy for the recovery of rent from any tenant whose tenement shall be deficient in this respect. Such a law is imperatively required in London. In other towns and cities, the result is obtained without the infliction of any injustice upon house proprietors, and with the greatest advantage to rich and poor: to the rich, as preserving the general health of the district; and to the poor, more especially, as being the first victims to all epidemic diseases. How different from London, for instance, is the condition of the populous town of Nottingham, both as regards the water supply and the arrangements made by landlords for the comfort of their tenants. Notwithstanding the density of its population, this town suffered very little from the plague of Cholera—so little as to amount, in the words of one of the speakers at a recent meeting of the Town Council, to "a comparative exemption." Amongst the chief causes of this happy state of things in Nottingham, was the abundant supply of pure water to every part of the town—a supply rendered abundant to the poorest of the poor, without any encroachment upon the supplies of the rich. The following extract from the Report of the Sanitary Committee of the town, read at the meeting alluded to, will show what Nottingham has, and what London has not—but what it must have, in spite of all the powerful monopolies that at present combine to prevent it:—

Since the year 1832 (say the Committee) this town has enjoyed the blessing of an almost unlimited supply of wholesome filtered water, obtained from the river Trent, together with a supply obtained from copious springs in the neighbourhood. It is forced by day and night at high pressure along all our streets, and is capable of rising to the upper stories of almost all the houses in the place without cessation, throughout the year. The quantity taken by nearly nine-tenths of the dwelling-houses amounts to about 450,000 gallons per annum. This is equal for the population supplied to 18 or 20 gallons per head per day, or from 600 to 700 gallons per week for each family. The dwellings of the poor are supplied at a cost to the owner averaging about 5s. per annum for each house, or not quite 1d. per week. This is generally paid by the landlord, and, of course, received back again in the rent. There has been, usually, only one common tap in each court; often, however, two or more such taps are placed in larger courts and minor thoroughfares, to which all the inhabitants have in practice free access. The remaining small portion of the dwellings are supplied from other sources, at a somewhat higher rate of charge, and in almost equally liberal quantity. This admirable supply of water in Nottingham is of inestimable value, by promoting the cleanliness, health, and comfort of the people.

Although the Cholera is rapidly subsiding, it will not be wise on the part of the people of London to repose in security upon the belief that it is extinguished beyond the chance of revival in the heats of next July. The water grievance must not be lost sight of, because the immediate danger may have passed away; and, from the temper of the public upon the subject, and the growth of the evil with every increase of the streets and the population, there is, at length, something like a certainty that the demand for a total change in the water-economy of London will not cease until the first city in the world, for wealth and intelligence, shall also be the first in its arrangements for the health, cleanliness, and comfort of its population.

THE REVENUE.

The official returns of the revenue for the quarter ending Wednesday last, the 10th inst., have been published, and they show an increase of £281,384 on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The items are as follow:—

	INCREASE.	
Excise	£185,003	
Stamps	224,805	
Property Tax ..	21,116	
Post-office	3,000	
Miscellaneous ..	7,979	
Increase on ordinary revenue ..	£441,903	
Repayments of Advances	53,594	
Total increase	£495,497	
	DECREASE.	
Customs	£153,211	
Taxes	12,599	
Decrease on ordinary revenue ..	165,810	
Imprest and other moneys	48,303	
Net increase on the quarter	£281,384	

There is also an increase on the year up to Wednesday last, compared with that which ended on the 10th October, 1848, but it is not equal in amount to the increase on the quarter, being only £235,571; the revenue for the year ending Oct. 10, 1848, having been £49,222,696, while that of the year just closed is £49,480,267.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.—DEPUTATION TO LORD J. RUSSELL.—A large deputation (consisting of the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Powles, and about thirty clergymen and gentlemen) waited on Lord John Russell by appointment on Thursday morning, to present the memorial agreed to at the recent meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, against the increase of Sunday labour in the Post-Office. The reply of his Lordship, after a long interview, was, that he could hold out no hope of any change.

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.—At the interview which took place between Mr. Cobden (who was accompanied by Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., and Mr. W. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry) and Sir George Grey, on the occasion of his presenting the memorial agreed to at the recent meeting held in the City-road, the right hon. baronet listened with attention to the observations of the hon. gentlemen who supported the prayer. A letter from Mr. Cobden, stating the result of the interview, has been received by the deputation appointed to wait upon Mr. Cobden and Sir Joshua Walsley, of which the following is a copy:—

103, Westbourne-terrace, 2d Oct., 1849.
Sir,—Sir Joshua Walsley and I have to-day had an interview with Sir G. Grey, to present the memorial which you placed in my hands in favour of the Chartist prisoners. His manner was very courteous, and I thought favourable to the object of our visit. I should add that Mr. W. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry) was good enough to accompany us, to testify, as a visiting magistrate, to the excellent conduct of the prisoners in Tothill-fields Prison; and I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD COBDEN.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES.—These gales continued during the close of last week and beginning of the present, along the eastern and northern coasts, with much severity. Near Coatham, Yorkshire, where the *John Saltcoats* was totally lost, with all hands, another vessel met with a similar fate on Sunday morning; every soul perished with her. From the dimensions of the wreck she is supposed to have been a collier, and to have had a crew of ten hands. At daybreak, on Saturday, a sloop was discovered by some of the Colne fishermen wrecked on the Gunfleet Sands, and it is to be feared that all hands and some passengers met with a watery grave. In the course of Sunday, intelligence was communicated at Newcastle of the total loss of the *Hero* steamer, which left Shields in the early part of the week for Stettin. On the 27th ult., when off the coast of Norway, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which completely disabled her engines, as well as sweeping everything off her deck. Shortly afterwards she foundered. The crew were saved by the brig *Symmetry*.

A DISCOVERY.—A bed of "real natives" has been found near the South Scroby, Yarmouth, and is supposed to be nearly two miles long. The "diggings" in this new California have already been extensive, and several boats have landed their cargoes, which have been retailed at the remarkably low price of ten a penny. The fish are delicately flavoured; and though at present small, still, in a few weeks, they will doubtless become fattened.

FIRE.—Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered at the wharves of Mr. Alderman Humphrey, at Bankside. Timely information was given to the police. Several engines and firemen being in quick attendance, a fire was found to be extending itself among the straw and rubbish in the oil-cellars, where an enormous stock was deposited. The firemen were successful in soon allaying the fear of the neighbourhood, and, fortunately, their having been quickly called to the spot no doubt prevented a most awful loss of property.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROPOSED AUSTRIAN LOAN.

A public meeting was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of giving expression of opinion against the practice of raising loans for the purposes of war, and more particularly to deprecate the taking up of any portion of the new Austrian loan of £7,000,000.

G. W. Alexander, Esq., at one o'clock, took the chair.

The room was crowded to excess; and on the platform were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Rev. J. Burnet, Messrs. Gilpin, Scobell, Briggs, &c., and a large number of leading Liberals.

The Chairman observed, in opening the proceedings, that the time had passed away when nations could obtain loans for the purposes of war. All the nations of Europe were more or less indebted; and prudent persons would therefore be cautious how they lent their money hereafter. (Hear, hear.) So far as he could learn, but a very small portion of the Austrian loan had been taken, although it had been stated at Vienna that the whole of it was taken there, and that it was at a premium of 2½. It turned out, however, that only one million and a half had been taken, and this by the house of Hope and Co., of Amsterdam. Other accounts said that the two millions were subscribed for; but he believed the whole statement to be incorrect. (Cheers.) That meeting was not called solely for the purpose of objecting to the Austrian loan; but to put a stop, as far as possible, to all loans for war purposes, and thus put a check to the cruelties and oppression too often practised by Kings and rulers over their subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cobden, who was received with much cheering, moved the following resolution:—"That the Government of Austria having proposed to raise a loan in foreign countries, capitalists and men of business are thereby invited to investigate the financial position of the said Government, and the probability of its repaying the loan thus proposed to be contracted; and that it is the opinion of this meeting that no valid security is tendered, or can be offered, in the present state of the Austrian Government, which would justify prudent men in taking any part of the said loan." On no former occasion had he ever stood before the public upon such strong grounds of justice, humanity, and sound political economy as he did at that moment. (Cheers.) He went with Adam Smith in his principles of free-trade; but he also went with him in thinking that we had no right to saddle posterity with debts which we had no means of paying ourselves, and which might be equally beyond theirs. (Hear.) While he denounced as unjust, and wasteful, and impolitic the lending of money for Austrian purposes, he did not mean to say that Parliament should be applied to to prevent people from lending money to that or any other country, if they so thought fit. He only meant to denounce the taking of this Austrian loan as being unjust in principle; and, if taken, injurious to mankind. He proposed to show to his own countrymen that it was wrong in principle to lend their money for the purpose of being thrown into that bottomless gulf of waste—a standing army. (Cheers.)

When a Government like that of Austria, which had been three times bankrupt, came forward in the character of a borrower of money, the least it could do was to give, through its agents, Messrs. Hope and Co., a detailed *bona fide* debtor and creditor statement of its financial position. No such statement had been given by Austria; and in its absence they were bound to recur to the best authority at command. He would refer to a standard work upon the subject, written in 1840. It was entitled "Austria and its Future," and well known to be from the pen of Baron Andrien, who was last year accredited as ambassador to this country from the central German states. The writer, after giving a most detailed statement of all the various shufflings, manœuvres, borrowings, loans, lotteries—every possible device by which the Austrian Government had been endeavouring to maintain its finances for 25 years, that is, from 1815 to 1840—to sum up, said, "From 1815 down to 1840, a period of 25 years of profound peace, Austria, or the Austrian Government, has not only doubled its debt in nominal value, but quadrupled it in its real amount, and increased the interest for which it is liable tenfold." (Hear.)

Since 1840 another volume had been added to the work, and there the author said, "There has been no one word to disprove my statements respecting Austrian finance; but since they were written eight millions has been added to the national debt." (Hear, hear.) Thus, from 1815 to 1847, the Austrian Government, during a period of profound peace, no foreign war during the whole time on its hands, had gone on every year spending more than its income, and was constantly adding to the national debt. In 1848, with an army of from 300,000 to 400,000 men—the produce of all that wasteful expenditure—the Austrian empire shared the revolutionary epidemic which swept over Europe, and the Government fell like a pack of cards, in spite of all its bayonets; and from that time to this, Austria had been in a state of anarchy and disorder. He was almost afraid to mention what well-informed people had told him was the amount of the floating debt of Austria, but he might state that twenty millions sterling was within the amount; and it was to enable them to redeem a part of that debt that the Austrian authorities had now the audacity—for he could not call it by any other name—to come before the people of western Europe, and ask honest Dutchmen, honest Englishmen, painstaking Swiss and Frenchmen—for every nation was included—to throw their hard-earned earnings into the bottomless pit of Austrian waste and extravagance. (Cheers.)

Austria would probably be driven to a fourth act of bankruptcy. The seven millions which were now asked for on rather humiliating terms was only the beginning of the borrowing, and, in amount, was only like a drop in the ocean. And those who lend first would be swallowed up and sacrificed in the first instance, to enable the borrower to offer greater inducements to those who may hereafter come forward otherwise. He did not state this for the information and warning of Messrs. Hope and Co., of Amsterdam, or of bankers and agents elsewhere, because the loan system may be very profitable to them, while it was ruinous to the lenders. He warned his countrymen from placing their ten pounds in a raffle where there were no prizes. They had not assembled in the hope of converting bankers and agents and brokers in London or elsewhere. They did not expect to convert them; they did not expect to see one of them on the platform. They expected all the organs of the press which were under the influence of these parties, and they were not a few, to oppose them. They did not expect these organs to answer their arguments, or to say a word in refutation of their facts; what they expected them to do was, to obey the bidding of their superiors, and abuse them well. (Cheers.)

If those small capitalists of whom he was speaking—the unwary, the unconscious, the uninformed—would take one hint, he would give them the opportunity of testing the opinion of the great capitalists themselves as to the quality of the loan. The terms were such as to allow £5 14s. per cent. of interest. He would advise some canny Dutchman to wait upon Messrs. Hope and Co., and say this—"You offer me £5 14s. of interest; that is nearly twice as much as I can get, in the ordinary way, in Amsterdam, I shall be content with £4 per cent., and I shall take £1000 of your loan, giving you the difference of £1 14s., provided you will endorse my bond as guarantee for the repayment." (Cheers.) "No, no, no!" would be the answer; Dutchmen were not to be done in that way, you may depend upon it. (Laughter.)

An eminent banker of Lombard-street had observed to him a few days previously, "I do not think £200,000 will be taken in all England; certainly not a shilling will be taken to hold." The scrip may be taken in the hope of transferring it at a premium to persons not so well aware as the London bankers were of the worthlessness of the security. Now, when it was known that every word he had uttered was strictly within the bounds of moderation and the bounds of truth—when every man in Lombard-street could endorse all he had said—was it not humiliating and disgraceful that the leading organs of the press of this country should lend their influence, not to throw a shield over the unwary and innocent, but to serve the purpose of those who were cunning enough and able enough to protect themselves? (Cheers.)

For his own part, when he took up a public question, and found that, instead of his arguments and facts being refuted, he was personally attacked, he regarded that circumstance as the triumph of his cause. (Cheers.) Those parties, however, were not the only parties that looked with great disfavour upon this meeting. He hesitated not to say that there was not a Government in Europe that did not frown upon it as well as Austria. He did not think their own Government liked it. (Cheers.)

He judged that because he found the organs of the press which were understood more especially to represent official feeling—he had found, he said, those organs of the press which were peculiarly under the influence of the Government—one in particular, which was, *par excellence*, established to advocate the principles enunciated by Adam Smith (Mr. Cobden was understood to refer to the *Economist*)—the readiest to condemn and assail the movement. He considered the present meeting to be the germ of a great movement that would lay bare the pretensions of those states that came before the world for loans, show the bankrupt state of their exchequers, and hold up to execration the objects for which the money was sought to be obtained. (Cheers.)

He considered the present loan as much Russian as Austrian, and the Russian Government was nothing more nor less than a gigantic imposture. (Cheers.) They had heard of the two millions that Russia had subscribed towards the Austrian loan—of the intention of the Emperor to subscribe to the loan for the Pope—of large advances which he was to make to the Duke of Tuscany; these paragraphs were put in the newspapers by men employed to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Russia spent last year more than her income; and this year the deficit would be enormous. It was not on mere economical grounds that he came to oppose this loan. What was this money wanted for? Austria, with her barbarous consort, had been engaged in a cruel and remorseless war, and that same Austria came now stretching forth her blood-stained hand, and asking honest Dutchmen, honest Englishmen, honest Frenchmen, to furnish the price of her devastation and slaughter. It was the order of Divine Providence that war was self-destroying, and that, if countries were left to themselves, war would terminate. The system of foreign loans, however, by which belligerent powers were enabled to recruit their armies, was calculated to perpetuate the horrors of war. Persons who lent money under such circumstances were devoid of any of the excuses under which men try to justify recourse to the sword; they could not plead patriotism or self-defence, not even anger, not even the lust of military glory. They sat down coolly and calculated the chances of the game—the chances of loss or gain to themselves, without reference to the cause of humanity which was at stake. They had not even the pleasure—the savage pleasure—which the Pagans of the middle ages had when they paid for seats to witness the bloody encounters of gladiators in the arena. (Cheers.)

He wished it might be borne in mind by capitalists everywhere that the present were times when it behoved persons to remember that property had its duties as well as its rights. (Great cheering.) He would exhort the friends of peace and the friends of disarmament throughout the civilised world to exert themselves to spread abroad a sound morality on the question of war loans, and to teach the capitalists of the world that they who forgot their duties were running the risk of endangering their rights. (Great cheering.)

Lord Dudley Stuart seconded the motion, observing that the loan was illegal, for it had not been sanctioned by the Diet; and there was, therefore, every

reason to believe that it would be repudiated whenever the Austrian Government found it inconvenient to pay the interest.

The resolution was carried with cheers, as was also the following, viz.:—"That in the opinion of this meeting loans for war purposes, and for the maintenance of standing armaments, are unsound in principle, and injurious to the interests of nations."

On the motion of a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Cobden availed himself of the opportunity to make another speech. It was said that the Emperor of Russia had danced in his shirt when he heard that the Hungarians had been subdued. (Roars of laughter.) Why, he ought to have been ashamed of himself, not for dancing in his shirt—(Laughter)—but for cowardice in having subjected Hungary to such fearful odds. The demand which had been made on Turkey to give up the refugees was only in accordance with the cowardly principle which had been acted upon throughout. It was not more than two years ago that Bem and Dambinski were in this country. Would the Emperor of Russia have dared to demand them of us—(Loud cheers)—to have sent an autograph letter to the Queen, demanding that Bem should be given up to be hanged? No; he would sooner have thought of hanging himself. (Great cheering.)

Some persons accounted for the Emperor's conduct on the ground that he was eccentric—that eccentricity was in the family. (Laughter.) So, indeed, were all despots. Nebuchadnezzar was eccentric when he issued his proclamations, but he did not think that in those proclamations there was anything more absurd than had appeared in the proclamations issued by the Czar since the termination of the Hungarian campaign. Some men could not understand an argument if it did not involve an appeal to brute force; and he did not think he was departing from his peace principle, when he took the liberty of reminding the Czar that, should he, like a mad bull, continue to pursue a headlong course, he may run his head against something harder than his own skull. (Cheers and laughter.) Therefore, if Russia should attack England, let England hermetically seal up the Russian ports. There need be no fighting. The English fleet could seal up the ports for six months in the year, and the frost would do it for the other six months. Blockade the ports of Russia for six weeks, and the Russian nobles, finding no sale for their wool, and hemp, and flax, which was all mortgaged before sent out, for they were all living in anticipation of their means, as landlords did elsewhere—before they had hermetically sealed their ports for six weeks, the nobles would very soon dispose of the Czar's eccentricity, in order that they might sell their flax, their hemp, and their tallow. He laughed heartily at the idea of Russia going to war with England, more heartily still at her going to war with England and France. He heartily joined with Lord Dudley Stuart in the hope that Lord Palmerston had represented to Russia that the unanimous feeling of the people of Western Europe was that of indignation against the course the Czar was pursuing. Though he spoke thus, he did not mean in the least to detract from the peace doctrines which he had enunciated. The meekest member of the Society of Friends, if he saw a ruffian beating a child in the streets, would not hesitate to express his opinion, at all events. (Laughter.)

The motion having been carried, The Chairman returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

INCREASE OF SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The proposed innovation has called up quite an agitation on a small scale amongst it.

On Monday several meetings on the subject were held in the metropolis. One of the most important was that of the inhabitants of Westminster, Marylebone, &c., held at one o'clock, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of memorialising the Lords of the Treasury against the intended change. The chair was occupied by Lord Ashley. The meeting was well attended, and several ladies occupied the gallery. There were on the platform the Bishop of London, Dr. Croley, Sir John Paul, Bart., General Milnes, &c.—The Bishop of London opened the meeting with prayer, and also proposed the first resolution, which deprecated the regulations proposed by the Post-office authorities, and expressed regret that the first act of the Government, after the recent severe visitation of the cholera, should be an attempt to desecrate the Sabbath day. He congratulated the meeting upon the religious feelings which they carried (cheers), and he congratulated himself that he lived amongst a Christian people, and in the metropolis of the Protestant world. (Cheers.)

A deputation of clerks in the Post-office had waited upon him, and when he had heard their statement, he addressed a remonstrance, couched in the strongest terms, to the First Lord of the Treasury, and he had received an answer which was courteous, as every letter coming from that noble Lord always was, but it was most unsatisfactory. He took his stand upon the religious principle involved in the question; but beyond that he might say that he considered it unjust to the clerks in the Post-office to deprive them of the Sabbath, which they were led to believe they would enjoy when they took their situations. The resolution was carried unanimously. Other resolutions, in conformity with the objects of the meeting, were also carried.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, at Willis's rooms, presided over by the Bishop of London, also agreed to a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury against the adoption of the new regulations at the Post-office.

On the same evening the members and teachers of the Sunday School Union assembled at Exeter Hall, and adopted a similar memorial against the proposed alteration. The great room was crowded, and on the platform were a number of clergymen of all denominations. The chair was taken by Alderman Thomas Challis, and the proceedings were opened by a hymn, in which all present joined, and a prayer by the Rev. William Leask, of Kennington.

A memorial was also agreed to on the subject at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by a numerous meeting held in the Vestry-hall, Church-street, the rector (the Rev. C. B. Dalton) in the chair.

On Tuesday, memorials to the Lords of the Treasury against the proposed change were agreed to at public meetings held in the Town-hall, Southwark; in the Inquest-room, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, in the National School room, St. Pancras, &c.

In the country, meetings having the same object in view have been held in Leeds and others of the leading towns.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—SMITHFIELD MARKET.

A Special Court was held on Wednesday, to consider the question of the removal of this market.

A report from the committee appointed to watch the proceedings of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the question of the removal of Smithfield Market was read, and after some discussion was ordered to be entered upon the journals.

A petition signed by a large number of salesmen, graziers, butchers, and others transacting business at Smithfield, praying for the enlargement of the market, was read. The petitioners asserted that the select committee had urged no objections to Smithfield which were not applicable to any other site which could be chosen; they denied the allegations which had been made as to the unhealthy influence of the traffic, upheld the site as the most convenient which could be chosen, and asserted that Mr. Mackintosh, the chairman of the select committee of the House of Commons, was disqualified from giving an unbiased opinion, in consequence of his being a trustee of the Islington Market.

Messrs. Sharp, Jacob, Maxwell, Johnson, and others of the petitioners, as also Mr. Pocklington, a "money taker," attended at the bar to answer such questions as might be put to them. The purport of the answers was, that Smithfield was the most convenient site which could be chosen for all purposes; that the graziers were unanimous in their wish that it should be allowed to continue; that advantage would arise from fixing an earlier hour for closing the market; and that enlargement was all that was required, to remove every well founded objection.

The petitioners were then ordered to withdraw, and Mr. Deputy Hicks submitted the motion of which notice had been given:—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee to consider and report on the best means of giving further accommodation for Smithfield Market, provided it should appear to the committee to be necessary or desirable." The complaints which had been urged in former periods against the suitability and convenience of the market, had nothing whatever to do with the question now to be disposed of. Upon no subject was the public so ill informed. The most unfounded statements to the prejudice of the market had gone abroad, and been implicitly believed. The evidence taken was altogether one-sided. The point of enlargement was the only one which could fairly be entertained.

Mr. Holt seconded the motion. Mr. H. Taylor moved the amendment of which notice had been given:—"That it be referred to a committee to inquire and report to this Court the area of the several market-places within the City, namely, Smithfield, Newgate, and Leadenhall Markets; and that the committee do likewise inquire and report whether, in their opinion, any addition of space or other increased accommodation is required in either of those markets, together with an estimate of the expense of making such additions or alterations; and that the committee do further inquire and report whether it is expedient to make application to Parliament to raise the whole or any portion of the funds that may be required for the purpose, either by a reasonable modification of or increase of tolls, or otherwise for the requisite powers to effect these objects." Smithfield was not the only market that called for inquiry; Newgate Market was equally pressing. All the markets ought to be put on the same footing as that of Billingsgate, and he was sure that Parliament would not hesitate to give the necessary powers. The question was not one which interested the city of London alone, it was a matter of national import.

Mr. Deputy Hicks's motion, and Mr. H. Taylor's amendment were then put, and the latter was carried by a large majority.

It was also agreed that the committee should be a special ward committee. The members were then nominated, all the Aldermen who are members of Parliament and several others being included.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

District meetings continue to be held throughout the metropolis for the purpose of advancing this movement.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting at King's-cross, presided over by Mr. J. Williams, M.P., the following "resolution" was agreed to:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that parliamentary reform has become and is felt to be a matter of paramount importance, and that this meeting pledges itself, by registration and union, to promote and support the great efforts now making by the Council of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association to obtain the extension of the suffrage to every male occupier of a tenement, who may be rated or claim to be rated to the relief of the poor." The report of the committee, stated that "a few weeks only had elapsed since this branch association was formed, and the committee did not hesitate, even upon such limited experience to affirm that in no district is reform more needed, or the means whereby it may be obtained more cheerfully embraced than in the King's-cross district."

On Wednesday evening the district association of West Marylebone and Paddington held a meeting, at which Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. J.

Williams, M.P., &c., were present. Speeches of the usual character were delivered, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That, whilst this meeting is deeply convinced that a great reduction of the national expenditure, and a more equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, are imperatively necessary, and almost universally demanded, it cannot see any reasonable hope of permanently securing those paramount objects until such a measure of electoral reform has been obtained as shall give to the people a direct control over the taxes which they are required to pay; and this meeting, therefore, urges all who desire parliamentary and financial reform to give to the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association their most earnest co-operation.

2. That this meeting rejoices in the hope that a hearty union between the middle and working classes has at length been attained, and strenuously co-forces on all those who complain of any grievances in the national affairs, to concentrate all their energies in the constitution of such a tribunal in Parliament as shall deal out full and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Friday, the 2nd of November, at his residence in Park-lane, for the reception of the Lord Mayor elect, in order to signify her Majesty's approbation of his Lordship. On the same day (the first of Michaelmas Term) the Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., in Park-lane, and will afterwards proceed to his court, at Westminster, where the noble and learned Lord will sit on that day. During the remainder of the Term the Lord Chancellor will sit in Lincoln's Inn.

THE CITY COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Committee of Health for the city of London assembled at the Guildhall, a motion that the medical visitation, which had been prosecuted so vigorously upon the recommendation of the medical officer of the City, should terminate on Friday (yesterday), was agreed to. In the course of the proceedings, a document signed by the medical gentlemen of the three City unions who had co-operated with Mr. Simon, was read by him, in which they stated their unanimous conviction to be that the system of house to house visitation has been attended with marked success, and that by its instrumentality many valuable lives had been saved, and a large parochial economy thereby effected. With regard to the manner in which the visitation has been received by all parties visited, we rejoice to inform you that the poor have manifested unusual gratitude, and have fully appreciated the advantages of the system. In conclusion, we would suggest to your committee that it would, in our judgment, be most conducive to the sanitary improvement of the City, that some modified system of medical inspection should be persevered in, at least till all those conditions are remedied which have been found by experience to favour the extension of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases."

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—The Metropolitan Commission of Sewers issued at the commencement of the present year has been determined by writ of *superedeas*, and a new commission has been directed to the following persons:—Viscount Ebrington; Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, K.C.B.; Sir H. De La Beche, F.R.S.; Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson (Royal Engineer); Philip Hardwicke, Esq.; Captain Vetch (Royal Engineers); J. M. Rendell, Esq.; Captain Harness (Royal Engineers); Thomas Hawes, Esq.; Captain R. R. Dawson, and Edward Lawes, Esq., barrister-at-law.

SUNDAY POST-OFFICE DUTY IN THE PROVINCES.—An order has been issued from the General Post-office to discontinue making up London bags in the provinces for the day mails on Sundays. This will prevent provincial towns having any undue advantage over the metropolis. Complaints have been made, that, by the new regulations for expediting letters through London about to come into operation on Sunday next, a letter written in London on Sunday morning would not reach Liverpool before Monday afternoon; while a letter written in Portsmouth on Sunday morning would, by being sent to London by the day mail, and forwarded from thence in the evening, reach Liverpool on Monday morning. By the discontinuance of the London Sunday day-bag at Portsmouth, therefore, and at other places, letter writers in the provinces cannot possibly have any advantage over those in London.

POISONING BY ARSENIC.—On Wednesday evening, at a very full meeting of distinguished members of the medical profession, convened by the Pharmaceutical Society, at their rooms, in Bloomsbury-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present system of selling poisons, with the crime and loss of life resulting from it, and also to take into consideration the measures for remedying the evil, some facts of a very interesting nature were stated. Mr. Jacob Bell said, that the subject appeared to him to divide itself into two questions—first, whether it was possible to do anything at all to prevent this evil; and, secondly, whether the remedial measures, if any, should be applied to the sale of arsenic only, without including other poisons. At present there was no law to prevent persons from selling poisons, and no means of bringing them to justice until some fatal result had taken place from the poisons they had sold. A restriction upon the sale of poisons in small quantities would be a very great protection to the public, especially where arsenic was used, for a very large portion of the arsenic at present employed in criminal attempts was sold by small shopkeepers, in obscure and out-of-the-way places in the country districts. It would make such persons much more cautious, even if they were made to a certain extent responsible by law. But it was doubtful whether it would be useful to restrict the sale of arsenic at all in small quantities, when there were other poisons which no chemical skill could detect after death had been caused by them. If arsenic were prohibited, ought they not also to prohibit opium, henbane, hemlock, &c., and would not the efficacy of such a prohibition rest more with those who had these poisons to sell than in the restrictions of the law? It was highly essential that some law, which would not interfere with the legitimate use of arsenic, whilst it would restrict the retail trade, should be passed; and then, again, arose the difficulty of passing such a law as should not operate injuriously to the chemist and druggist. The Pharmaceutical Society therefore sought the aid of its members, and the profession generally, as to details and facts coming under their own knowledge, in order that some law which would meet the exigencies of the case might be framed.—Dr. Tunstall said there was no doubt that arsenic was indiscriminately sold for the ostensible purpose of destroying vermin, and this was particularly the case in Lincolnshire, where many of the secret poisonings had taken place. Arsenic was not requisite for the destruction of vermin; but there were other uses for which it was sought. It was used in stuffing birds, to prevent them from becoming rigid; it was used as an outward application for disease in sheep, for killing wire worms, and for steeping wheat to prevent smut. In Manchester, it was used for experiments in dyeing and other manufactures; in Leominster, it was used to destroy insects, &c. Now, the disease in sheep was better treated by arsenious acid than by crude arsenic, and it might be that the use of the poison exerted a deleterious effect upon the mutton consumed in London and elsewhere. Sheep frequently died after the arsenical dressings, and he might presume that they were slaughtered when the effects of the poison were still in the frame. Mr. Taylor, who had examined such sheep, said that the tissues were infected with arsenic, and Mr. Herapath said the same. Mr. Taylor said that arsenic applied to an ulcerated surface was absorbed, and had a poisonous effect in the case of a man who used it as a depilatory: death took place shortly afterwards. Again, a man was tried in Chester, in 1844, for the death of a woman to whom he had applied an arsenical plaster. Mr. Brett, of Liverpool, detected arsenic in the stomach, liver, and spleen of a sheep dressed with arsenic, and, indeed, it was a remarkable fact that arsenic, however administered, produced inflammation of the stomach. It was a fact well worth the attention of the profession to endeavour to ascertain the effect of these arsenical dressings on sheep. He had been informed that sulphate of copper answered better than arsenic, and no doubt it would be used when the cause of the death of sheep was traced to arsenic. The suicides which had taken place in a given time showed that the sale of arsenic afforded a fatal facility. Of the suicides in 1840, no less than 54 per cent. were from arsenic. A gentleman in Lincolnshire, writing to him as to the comparative sale of poisons, stated that he sold a quantity of arsenic, from fifty to one hundred gallons of laudanum yearly, besides morphia, strychnine, bichloride of mercury, &c. A gentleman from Manchester informed him that the sale of Godfrey's cordial was carried on by the small grocers to a great extent, and that there was a demand for arsenious acid, oxalic acid, prussiate of potash, and other poisons. In Leominster there was a great demand for corrosive sublimate. If the sale of poisons were restricted to adults, and other stringent laws enacted, the suicides would, as eloquently expressed by a living divine, be driven to the rope, the razor, and the river, and a great source of unavailing regret would be removed from those who had the sale of those destructive agents. One effect of a license would be, that the sale of drugs would be taken away from those who were so ignorant as to mistake laudanum for tincture of rhubarb, and oxalic acid for common salts, and who sent out from their shops all sorts of poisons in unlabelled bottles. The effect of the present system, and the want of some restriction, was shown by the fact that the population of Surrey exceeded considerably that of Manchester, and yet, from the free use of opium in the latter place, the deaths were 1600 more in seven years than in Surrey. The present system should be put an end to, and it would be destroyed if medical men would work together in the grand design of protecting their own and the interests of the public. (Cheers.) Dr. Ure, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Edwards, and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting; and a committee, consisting of the most influential members of the profession, was appointed for the purpose of collecting evidence with which to go to Parliament for an alteration in the present system.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in London during the week ending Saturday, October 6, 1849. Deaths during the same period, 1290. The number of deaths again exhibits an important decrease on the previous week. Since the first week of September, when the total deaths were 3183, the mortality has steadily declined, and is now, happily, not much in excess of the rate that usually prevails in the last quarter of the year. Cholera has fallen more rapidly than it increased, for during last week the deaths registered were 288, a number in the fourth week of its decline which differs not much from the number returned about eight weeks before it attained its greatest fatality. Diarrhoea and dysentery also decrease, but more slowly. It will be observed, however, that the deaths from these two forms of disease last week, namely, 146, are hardly less numerous than those of part of the years 1846 and 1847, when the periodical increase was unusually great. In St. Giles's, only one death from cholera was registered last week; in East London, West London, and city of London, the deaths were 12, those in the previous week from cholera having been 26; in Lambeth the deaths in two weeks have fallen from 50 to 24. It lingers in Fulham, and in some other districts the recent improvement is not remarkable. Other epidemics, with the exception of typhus, are near the average. With reference to small-pox, Mr. Holt states that he has registered only two deaths in the hospital for this disease (in Camden Town sub-district) in three months. Within this period, the house has been nearly empty, at one time there was but a single patient, and all the cases were of a mild form. A man of sixty-two years died in Aldgate of "desiccation" (according to the coroner's verdict.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.374; the mean temperature was 51 deg. 2 min. less than the average of the same week in seven years by about two degrees. The temperature was considerably lower than in previous weeks; and on some days rain fell heavily.

PICTURES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.



WINTER QUARTERS.

THE accredited intelligence of the missing Expedition of Sir John Franklin received last week, and fully detailed in our Journal, naturally invests the phenomena of the Arctic Regions with immediate interest. Our Artists have, therefore, grouped the accompanying series of pictures of the perils to which our adventurous countrymen have from time to time been exposed in their attempts "to penetrate the icy fastnesses of the North, and to circumnavigate America."

These representations have been copied from the Journals of the recent Voyages; so that they may be received as faithful illustrations of the peculiar and striking features which modify, in a singular manner, the whole aspect of nature within the Arctic Circle; at the same time that they will enable the reader to follow through such icy regions the paths of the daring navigator.

The adventurous spirit of Englishmen in this vast field of discovery will be found characterised in the records of their enterprises during the last three centuries and a half. Since John Cabot and his three sons left Bristol, in 1497, no fewer than sixty expeditions have been fitted out from England to solve the great geographical problem.

We now proceed to the details of the scenes we have pictured.

WINTER QUARTERS.

The approach of winter in the Arctic Circle is attended with many interesting changes. Snow begins to fall as early as August, and the whole ground is covered to the depth of two or three feet before the month of October. Along the shores and bays, the fresh water poured from the rivulets, or drained from the thawing of former collections of snow, becomes quickly converted into solid ice. As the cold augments, the air deposits its moisture in the form of a fog, which freezes into a fine gossamer netting, or spicular icicles, dispersed through the atmosphere, and extremely minute, that might seem to pierce and excoriate the skin. The hoar-frost settles profusely, in fantastic clusters, on every prominence. The whole surface of the sea steams like a lime-kiln, an appearance called *frost smoke*—caused, as in other instances of the production of vapour, by the waters being still relatively warmer than the incumbent air. At length, the dispersion of the mist, and consequent clearness of the atmosphere, announce that the upper stratum of the sea itself has cooled to the same standard; a sheet of ice spreads quickly over the smooth expanse, and often gains the thickness of an inch in a single night. The darkness of a prolonged winter now broods impenetrably over the frozen continent, unless the moon

chance at times to obtrude her faint rays, which only discover the horrors and wide desolation of the scene. The wretched settlers, covered with a load of bearskins, remain crowded and immured in their hut, every chink of which they carefully stop against the piercing cold; and cowering about the stove or the lamp, they seek to doze away the tedious night. Their slender stock of provisions, though kept in the same apartment, is often frozen so hard as to require to be cut by a hatchet. The whole of the inside of their hut becomes lined with a thick crust of ice; and if they happen for an instant to open a window, the moisture of the confined air is immediately precipitated in the form of a shower of snow. As the frost continues to penetrate deeper, the rocks are heard at a distance to split with loud explosions. The sleep of death seems to wrap the scene in utter and oblivious ruin.

Sir Edward Parry has thus beautifully described this effect:—"The sound of voices, which, during the cold weather, could be heard at a much greater distance than usual, served now and then to break the silence which reigned around us: a silence far different from that peaceable composure which characterises the landscape of a cultivated country; it was the death-like stillness of the most dreary desolation, and the total absence of animated existence."

During the winter at Melville Island, people were heard conversing at the distance of a mile. This was, no doubt, owing partly to the density of the frigid



CUTTING OUT OF THE ICE.

PICTURES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.



ICEBERGS, AURORA BOREALIS, &c.

atmosphere, but chiefly to the absence of all obstruction in a scene of universal calm and darkness.

Melville Island was discovered on Sept. 4, 1819. Here Parry and his companions pushed forward, but soon found their course arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ice. They waited a fortnight, in hopes of overcoming it; and, about the 20th, their situation became truly alarming. The young ice began rapidly to form on the surface of the waters, retarded only by winds and swells; so that the commanding officer was convinced that, in the event of a single hour's calm, he would be frozen up in the midst of the sea. No option was, therefore, left but to return, and to choose between two apparently good harbours, which had been recently passed on Melville Island. Not without difficulty, he reached this place on the 24th, and decided in favour of the more western haven, as affording the fullest security: but it was necessary to cut his way two miles through a large floe (a small expanse of salt-water ice) with which it was encumbered. To effect this arduous operation of

rendered an abode in the Arctic regions so fatal. It was necessary to be very economical of fuel, the small quantity of moss and turf which could be collected being too wet to be of any use. By placing the apparatus for baking in a central position, and by several other arrangements, the cabin was maintained in a very comfortable temperature; but still, around its extremities and the bed-

places, steam, vapour, and even the breath, settled, first as moisture, and then as ice. To remove these annoyances became, accordingly, a part of their daily employment. To keep the men's minds in a lively and cheerful state, plays were performed, Lieutenant Beechey being nominated stage-manager, and the other gentlemen coming forward as amateur performers: the Arctic management and the

CUTTING OUT OF THE ICE,

the seamen marked with boarding-pikes two parallel lines, at the distance of somewhat more than the breadth of the larger ship. They sawed, in the first place, along the path tracked out, and then by cross sawing, detached large pieces, which were separated diagonally, in order to be floated out; and sometimes boat sails were fastened to them, to take advantage of a favourable breeze. On the 26th, the ships were established in five fathoms water, at about a cable's length from the beach. For some time the ice was daily cleared round them; but this was soon found to be an endless and useless labour, and they were allowed to be regularly frozen in for the winter.

The illustration shows the general business of "Cutting-out;" the reader will doubtless recollect that the *Enterprise*, and the *Investigator*, and the *North Star*, sent in search of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, were well supplied with ice-saws, boarding-pikes, and other implements for cutting and breaking up the ice. (See Nos. 316 and 372 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The usual winter protection for the vessels is covering in the deck, as shown in the first illustration. Sometimes a house is erected on the shore, with blocks of ice, which soon becomes a solid concrete mass, which, being a slow conductor, checks the access of cold, while it admits a sufficient portion of light.

The commander of the Expedition of 1819, finding himself and his ships shut in for a long and dreary winter, devoted his attention, with a mixture of firmness and kindness, to mitigate those evils which, even in lower latitudes, had often



BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.

* Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Geography."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Sunday evening some thieves got possession of the communion service belonging to the Church of All Saints, Paddington, and at present no clue has been obtained by the police to the valuable property. The plate was kept in a chest in the house of the clerk, Mr. Miller, from which it was abstracted while the family were absent at evening service.

On Monday last, a memorial and remonstrance of the holders of Spanish bonds was agreed to at a general meeting of the bondholders, held at the London Tavern.

Richard Daniel, furnace-man, at Ystalyfera, was severely hurt while cutting off the end of a hand-bar, in a smith's shop there, last week. The bar bounded, red-hot, from the anvil, and struck into his thigh. The unfortunate man applied both his hands to the seething bar, in trying to withdraw it, by which he burnt them in a shocking manner.

Mr. Joseph Peart, farmer, of Fine House, near Shotley Bridge, Newcastle, cut and set up six stooks of wheat in half a day. He is eighty-nine years of age.

Snow fell during the forenoon and afternoon of Wednesday week at Halifax.

On Saturday, information was received by the metropolitan police that Masterman's Branch Bank, Liverpool, had been plundered of £4770, in gold and notes—some of the Bank of England, and some foreign.

On Monday night a fire took place at the Chartered Gas-works, Old-street, St. Luke's. The flames originated from an escape of gas in what is termed the purifying-house, a building not more than 27 yards square. It was happily confined to that portion of the works where it began.

Additional gold and lead mines are reported as having been discovered, the former in Arkansas territory, the latter in Iowa (United States). A great number of persons have left for the mines.

On Monday morning, at half past ten o'clock, Mr. Richard Bagshaw, the wealthy newspaper agent, of No. 31, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, committed suicide. He was discovered in his bed-room with a rope tightly fastened round his neck, and suspended to the bed-post. Life was quite extinct. Mr. Bagshaw had always enjoyed a good state of health, but latterly he had shown evident symptoms of a disordered intellect, and appeared to labour under a delusive dread of poverty.

Lord Elcho is suffering from the effects of an accident. His Lordship has a tame fox, and on passing its kennel one day last week with a dog, the two animals began to fight. His Lordship seized the dog, and, placing his foot on the chain by which the fox was secured, the animal turned round and gave his Lordship a severe bite above the heel.

Two convicts escaped from the convict *dépôt* at Spike Island (Cork) on Friday morning week. They were named William Watson and John Byrne.

Owing to the heavy gales on Wednesday and Thursday week, extensive encroachments were made by the sea on the ground at the Esplanade and lower part of Waterloo Crescent, Devon. On Thursday morning, it being then nearly high water, the waves rolled in most boisterously, and at every surge carried away tons of the beach along shore.

The importation of ice from the United States of America has not yet been discontinued for the season. A vessel just arrived in the docks from Boston has brought 345 tons weight of the article as a portion of her cargo.

The first importation of the fine description of grapes annually imported, and known as the Black Hamburg Grape, has just taken place from the port of Rotterdam by the steam-ship *Apollo*, which vessel has brought 134 baskets as a portion of her cargo.

Mr. Wilson, who held the office of cashier at the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway, died suddenly a few days ago, and it is said his accounts show that he is a debtor to the company to some extent, but it is also reported that the directors hold the usual security for Mr. Wilson's intromissions.

A ticket-clerk, lately engaged at the St. David's station of the South Devon Railway, has absconded, being a defaulter, though not to a considerable amount. He has been traced to Dorchester, and is supposed to have sailed from some neighbouring sea-port to Australia.

At the meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, at Falmouth, last week, a first bronze medal was awarded to Mr. G. Fox, of Kingsbridge, for a plan, illustrated by diagrams, for forming and adjusting uncomb hives, which are so arranged as to show the daily and hourly fluctuations in the weight of a suspended hive.

The extensive iron-works at Consett, near Newcastle, are better employed than for some time past. A few days ago, the company lighted one of the furnaces which has been for some time blown out, and are preparing to light another.

A letter from a lady, who is a resident at Ningpo, states that the March mail from England was lost in the *Torrington*, on her passage from Shanghai to Ningpo. The ship went down at her anchors, and the mail-bags in her; but the crew and passengers were saved. The writer's letter is dated June 21.

The Earl of Arundel having procured for the Board of Ordnance a rifle of a peculiar construction, used in Prussia, and required for the public service, orders have been given for its delivery duty free.

Lord J. Russell has presented a donation of £100 to the association for the relief of those who have suffered from cholera in the metropolis.

Last week, as Mr. Furriskey, head constable of Thorpe, was conveying two men to York Castle, committed to take their trials by the Howden bench of magistrates for highway robbery, when near Selby, the fellows, who were handcuffed together in a cart, fell upon him and overpowered him, took from him the key of their handcuffs, released themselves, and then fettered him, leg and arm together; taking all his money (19s.), they made off and got clear away. The place being a very retired spot, the constable remained for three hours before he was released.

A late California mail brought to New York upwards of eleven thousand letters, and papers "in proportion." Among the letters were several small, neatly sewed linen bags, carefully sealed, and directed as letters, weighing from four to sixteen ounces. It is hardly necessary to say that these contained samples of the article found in the valley of the Sacramento.

Fifteen landing-waiters are to be dispensed with in the Liverpool Custom-house forthwith.

Two or three years since the charge for ferryage across the River Mersey at Liverpool was 3d. The Bridgewater Canal Company are now carrying passengers for the same sum from Liverpool to Manchester, and *vice versa*—a distance of upwards of 40 miles.

The post-office in the Island of Portland was opened on Monday, the 1st inst., for the issue and payment of money orders. This is a great boon to the labourers employed on the government works as well as to the inhabitants in general, they being obliged heretofore to go to Weymouth, a distance of nearly five miles, for an order.

The keeper of the lighthouse on the western pier at Kingstown, Dublin, was drowned on Sunday night by the sea washing over the wall. He was very feeble.

No less than 100 families from Iveragh and Dingle, county Kerry, passed during the last fortnight through Killarney *en route* for America. They appeared to be of the better class of farmers, and were comfortably prepared, so far as clothing and luggage indicated, for emigrating.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed £100 to the Lambeth Anti-cholera and Dwellings Improvement Committee. We earnestly trust that so excellent an example will be speedily followed by the resident clergy and gentry.

The oldest man in France, M. Jean Baptiste Robillard, died on October 1, at Fontenay, near Paris, at the age of 113 years, 4 months, and 2 days. He was born in June, 1736. Robillard retained the use of all his faculties till the last moment.

A captain in the 8th Regiment of Hussars, stationed at Castres, in France, threw himself a few days since from a window of a third story. A peasant, who was passing with a donkey at the moment the officer fell, was literally crushed to death by his weight; and his spurs touching the animal, it went off at full speed, knocking down and killing a child in its course. The fall of the officer had been somewhat broken by coming in contact with the unfortunate peasant, but he died in a few hours after in hospital.

A meeting, convened according to law by Mr. Nathan Wetherell, Assistant-Enclosure Commissioner, was held on Friday, the 5th inst., at the Crown Inn, in the parish of Salford, Somerset, to take into consideration the expediency of enclosing the commonable land known as Salford Meadow, at which the majority of landowners interested consented to the enclosure.

The vacancy occasioned by the lamented decease of Mr. Charles Aston Key, as consulting surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum, has just been filled up by the election of Mr. T. B. Carling, of the London Hospital.

Her Majesty in Council has appointed the Rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The long-voiced question of divorce between Pierce Butler and his wife Frances Anne (Fanny Kemble) Butler is at length settled by a final decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Mr. Butler is to allow his divorced lady 1500 dollars a year, and the children are to pass a part of their time with their mother.

A specimen of the Egyptian locust was captured near Handsworth Church, Warwickshire, on Saturday last. Another specimen, taken near Smethwick, a few days since, is still alive, and feeds upon various kinds of leaves and plants.

A natural curiosity has been shown at the workshops of Mr. Miller, plane manufacturer, in Grainger-street. It is the nest and skeleton of a bird embedded in a piece of beech wood. The timber is apparently quite sound, all around the cavity, and there is no indication of any aperture into it; but the timber being sawn up, the nest with the bird sitting upon it was found. The nest seems to be built partly with mud, and the bird resembles a titmouse. The only way of accounting for it is that, at the lipping of a branch a cavity was formed, and that the outside was subsequently grown over, but how the bird was enclosed seems difficult to imagine.—*Newcastle Journal*.

A Polar bear, killed at Labrador, or rather its skin stuffed, has lately been brought to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on board the *Lord Esmouth*. It is as white as snow, 16 feet in length, and its limbs are large in proportion. It is said to have weighed 16 cwt. It was first discovered swimming in the water, and having been pursued to the shore, it was pierced with many bullets before it died.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. P." "Rugby Boy," and others.—The new REGISTERED Chess-men are sold in a box, each box having a label at the bottom outside, with the price of the set and the signature "H. Staunton" on it; and the public are particularly cautioned not to purchase any sets of Chess-men which may be offered as the new pattern, without seeing that the above label is attached.

"G. T."—Club-players have been so long accustomed to the ponderous and gigantic Chess-men now in use, that many will not readily change them. The advantages of the new pieces are, however, so palpable, that they must ultimately prevail over habit and prejudice too. Inquire of any dealer in Chess-men. The manufacturers only supply the trade.

"Bellary."—A much more obvious solution of the German Problem suggests itself in—1. R to Q Kt 5th (ch), and then Q takes Kt (ch), mating next move. We shall be glad of a few more examples from the same periodical: many of those sent are unusually clever. Have you yet discovered the key to the following:—White: K at his Kt 8th, R at K 2d, Bs at Q B 7th and Q R 2d, Ps at K B 3d and Q 3d; Black: K at his sq, B at K 2d—White mates in 5 moves.

"R. R."—The Berlin Chess Magazine may be subscribed for through the well-known foreign booksellers, Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

"M. K.—y." Paris.—A moiety of the desired volumes was sent to the London publisher of La Revue some days since. The remainder shall be forwarded to the party named.

"H. R." Chester.—We never heard of such a rule, and are quite certain it never was adopted by any authority on the game.

"Pharos," Bridport.—It is impracticable, since the Black Kt may be interposed, and thus protract the mate.

"Pharos," Oxford.—1. An easy mate in three moves, by first moving the King to Q B 6th. 2. The King's gambits are not considered to be safe openings; but the Scotch gambit may be securely played.

"Juvenis."—See the notice below to "Edipus," "Tyro," &c. "THE TEXT-BOOK" is published at the office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, 27, King William-street, Charing-cross.

"B. B."—The emendation is an improvement; and both positions now appear to us correct.

"W. C."—On referring to our last Number, you will find we have acknowledged that the Enigma in question (486) can be solved in two moves, as you suggest.

"H. C. E. C." Guernsey.—The key-move to Enigma No. 484 is—1. B to K B 2d.

"F. P. B. M."—It is self-evident, from the utterly helpless position of the sable King.

"Brutus."—It is neither just nor gentlemanly for a player to move a Kt to three or four squares, calculating consequences, as it were, on each, before he puts down the piece.

"Rev. J. T."—In playing without seeing the Chess-board the player is not literally blindfold, but he is not permitted to note down the moves.

"Edipus" and "Tyro."—The new treatise on Chess, by Mr. Staunton, which is given with the REGISTERED Chess-men, can now be obtained, price 3s., of any bookseller, and is the very book for a learner, containing the laws of the game adopted by the chief clubs, an explanation of all the technical terms in use among players, and concise instructions as to the best methods of beginning and terminating a contest, printed in colours and illustrated by above fifty diagrams.

"M. P."—Hall.—A very handsome Chess-board of the description you submit has been designed by Leuchars, of Piccadilly, to accompany the new men, and will be ready, we are told, in a few days.

"F. G. R." wishes his correspondent in Chess ("W. L.") to write again, the latter's address having been mislaid.

"A. L." Holkham.—At all times acceptable.

Solutions by "F. C.," "J. T. M.," "G. L.," "F. R. S.," "Semper Eadem," "F. G. R.," "Mr. Pips," "J. L. C.," "A. H. N.," "Carlioca," "Derevon," "Elisa," "Rev. J. T.," "Rev. F. G. M.," "M. E. R.," are correct. Those by "H. C. E. C.," "R. R.," "Brutus," "Longshank," and "J. C. B.," are wrong.

* The answers to many Correspondents are unavoidably deferred, from want of space.

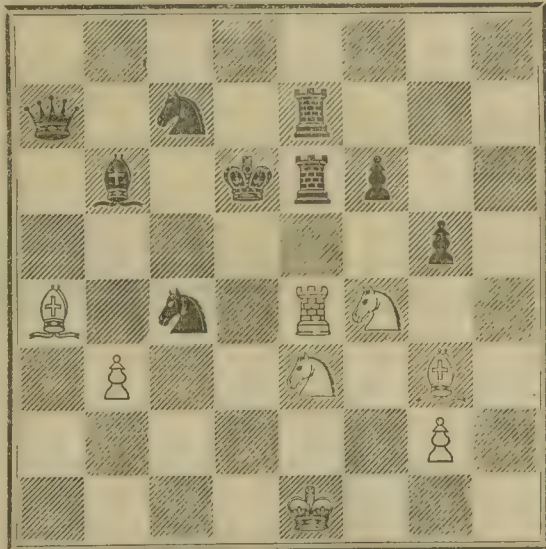
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 298.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 5th	P to K Kt 8th	2. B to K Kt 2d	Anything
	Queens (best)	3. Kt or B mates.	

PROBLEM No. 299.

By E. A. M. M., of Mhow, in India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is the companion game to that we gave last week, the two having been played at the same time by Mr. Harwitz without sight of the Chess-boards.

BOARD No. II.

(Algaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Harwitz).	BLACK (Major Barnes & Mr. G. Blackett).	WHITE (Mr. Harwitz).	BLACK (Major Barnes & Mr. G. Blackett).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q B 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. Q to K 3d	K to K sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	P takes P	19. Q R to K B sq	K B to B sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	20. P to K 6th	B to Q 3d
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th (a)	21. B to K B 4th	B takes B
6. K B to Q B 4th	K R to R 2d	22. Q takes B	Q Kt to R 3d
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	23. R to K sq (c)	Q to K R 2d
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d (b)	24. R to K 2d (d)	K to B sq
9. Kt takes K B P	R takes Kt	25. K R to K sq	Kt to K sq
10. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	26. P to K B 6th	Q Kt to Q B 2d
11. Q B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2d	27. P to K B 7th	B takes K P
12. P to K B 4th	K R to B 3d		
13. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d		
14. Q to Q 3d	Q to K R sq		
15. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq		
16. Castles on Q side	P to Q 4th		

White announced mate in five moves.

(a) Q to K 2d is a mode of defence at this point deserving more attention than it has hitherto received.

(b) B to K 2d is the acknowledged move here.

(c) White sustains his advanced Pawns with remarkable judgment.

(d) Hardly so much to the purpose as K R to K B sq; but having a meaning, nevertheless, in the protection it affords to the Q B P in the event of Black's attacking that quarter with his Q's Kt.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 487.—By Mr. H. B. B., of Lynn.

White: K at Q R 7th, Rs at Q B 2d and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q R 5th, P at Q B 7th.

Black: K at Q R 6th, R at K Kt sq, P at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 488.—By "CHECK IN THE EAST."

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Q at her R 4th, Bs at K Kt 5th and 8th, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 3d, and Q 2d.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at her 4th, Rs at K 2d and Q Kt 8th, Bs at K 8th and Q Kt 6th, Kts at K R 4th and Kt 3d; Ps at Q 6th, Q B 4th, and Q B 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 489.—By Pencil.

White: K at K Kt 4th, R at K Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 3d and K 4th.

Black: K at his Kt 7th, P at K Kt 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 490.—By Mr. A. J. J. J.

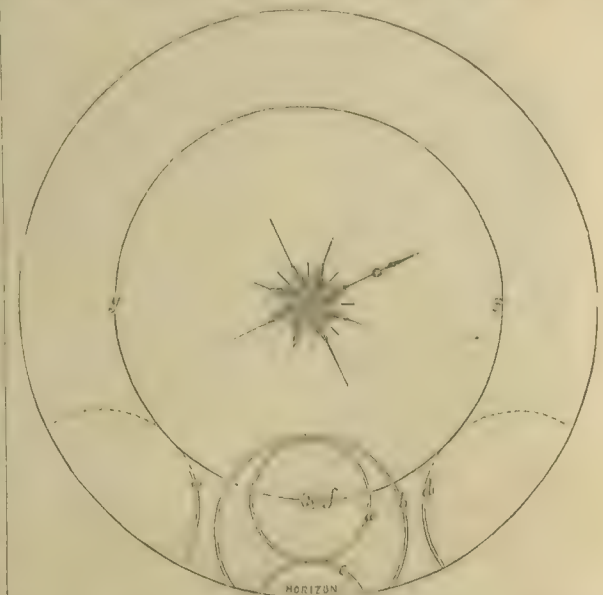
White: K at his 2d, Q at her R 6th, K at Q 4th, Kt at Q B 3d, Ps at K R 3d and K Kt 4th.

Black: K at his B 5th, Q at K 4th, Bs at K Kt 6th and 7th, Kt at K 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

FINE SOLAR HALO.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following from Pictou, Nova Scotia: Lat. 45° 31' 30" North; Lon. 62° 42' West: August 23, 1849:—



The circle marked *a* was visible at noon; those marked *b* and *c* were visible at 3h. 30m. p.m.: the arcs marked *a* and *e*, and that portion of the circle marked *f*, extending to *y* on one side, and to *z* on the other, became visible shortly afterwards. The altitude of the sun, as determined by a six-inch theodolite, was 29½°, and that of the circles *a* and *b* was 51½°, at their contact above the sun. The azimuth of the sun was 63° 20' W. The proportion of the diameters of the circles *b* to *a* was as 3 to 2; the diameter of the circle *c* was of the same value as that of *a*; those of *d* and *e* of the same as that of *b*; and the diameter of circle *f* was the double of that of *b*.

The parts of the circles at their intersections *a* and *b*, and *a* and *c*, and the arcs *d* and *e*, were prismatically coloured.

No mock sun was visible, but the circles seemed to be somewhat flattened at their points of intersection. At 3h. 45m. p.m. the circles *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* had nearly disappeared, and at this time the circle *f* became perfect; and at 4h. p.m. the circle *a* was alone seen, which continued visible till sunset.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

APPOINTMENT OF A VICE-CHANCELLOR.—On Monday last, at twelve o'clock, the Vice-Chancellor, attended by the Proctors and officers of the University, and accompanied by a number of the Heads of Houses, proceeded to the Convocation House, where the Vice-Chancellor resigned his seat in a Latin speech. The Senior Proctor then read in convocation the letters of nomination, which re-nominated the Rev. Frederick Charles Plumtre, Master of University College, and being unanimously approved by the house, he was sworn and installed into office, being the second year of his holding it. The Vice-Chancellor appointed four Pro Vice-Chancellors to exercise his power in case of his illness or necessary absence from the University: viz. the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College; the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; the Rev. Dr. Richards, Rector of Exeter College; the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester College. The three former were re-appointed; the latter in the room of Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln College.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—Wednesday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, a Congregation was held for granting Graces and conferring Degrees. The Latin sermon, previous to the commencement of term, was preached by the Rev. D. P. Chase, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, on Tuesday, at St. Mary's Church. The members of several colleges and halls assembled as under:—Oct. 13, Balliol, Exeter, Lincoln, Trinity, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Christ Church; Oct. 14, University, Queen's, and St. Alban's Hall; Oct. 19, Magdalen Hall; Oct. 20, Merton, Oriel, New, Brasenose, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus, St. Mary, and New Inn Halls; Oct. 23, All Souls. Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.: Oct. 25; Nov. 2, 15, 22, and 29; Dec. 6 and 17.

CAMBRIDGE.

DIVINITY.—The Norrisian Professor of Divinity has given notice, that his lectures in Michaelmas Term will commence on Thursday, Oct. 18, at one o'clock, and be continued at the same hour on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays throughout the term.

MEDICINE.—The medical examinations for the present term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5, at ten o'clock, in the schools under the library. Candidates for the examination are to send their names to the Regius Professor of Physic on or before Monday, Oct. 29.

MECHANICS.—The Jacksonian Professor, on Tuesday, October 23, at one o'clock, will commence a course of twenty-four lectures at the room in the Botanic Garden. The lectures will be delivered every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The first part of the course will include the subjects of mechanism and the steam-engine. The second part of the course (to begin Nov. 20) will include statics and dynamics.

PREFERMENT.—Rev. J. P. Carey, to Rotherthorpe Rectory, Northampton, diocese Peterborough; £112; patron, Rev. W. L. Samwell.

The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch have presented the Rev. Samuel Buckland, M.A., of their society, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great Torrington, Devon, value £162 per annum.

VACANCY.—The Rectory of Hotfield, Kent, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Mossop, M.A. It is worth £250 per annum, and is in the gift of the Earl of Thanet.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—We regret to say that the Right Rev. Prelate is not progressing towards convalescence in so satisfactory a manner as his friends could desire. His Lordship is in a very weak state.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Right Rev. Dr. G. J. Spencer, one of our oldest colonial Bishops, has intimated his intention of no longer presiding over the diocese of Madras, in consequence of his impaired health. The Venerable Archdeacon Deultry, who for some years held the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, has been nominated as the successor of Dr. Spencer and will proceed to his distant diocese in the course of a few weeks.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the monthly (October) meeting of the members of this society, the Bishop of London in the chair, the sum of £1000 was voted towards the restoration of the cathedral at Toronto; and grants of a liberal character were made to several of the colonial dioceses; also sixty-five grants of books and tracts were made to lending libraries and schools at home. Donations to the amount of £3764 9s. (inclusive of £3251 4s. 8d.) to the Jubilee Fund, and legacies to the amount of £1600, were announced, and twenty-eight gentlemen were elected members of the society.

MEANWOOD CHURCH.

The population of the parish of Leeds was returned in the last census at upwards of a hundred and fifty-two thousand; being more than double that of our metropolitan parish of Bethnal-green, in which ten modern churches are completed or in progress. The Vicar of Leeds, therefore, in seeking to divest himself of some of the pastoral anxieties of so overwhelming a charge, has acted in a highly commendable spirit; and the manner in which his object has been promoted in the present case, is most exemplary and munificent.

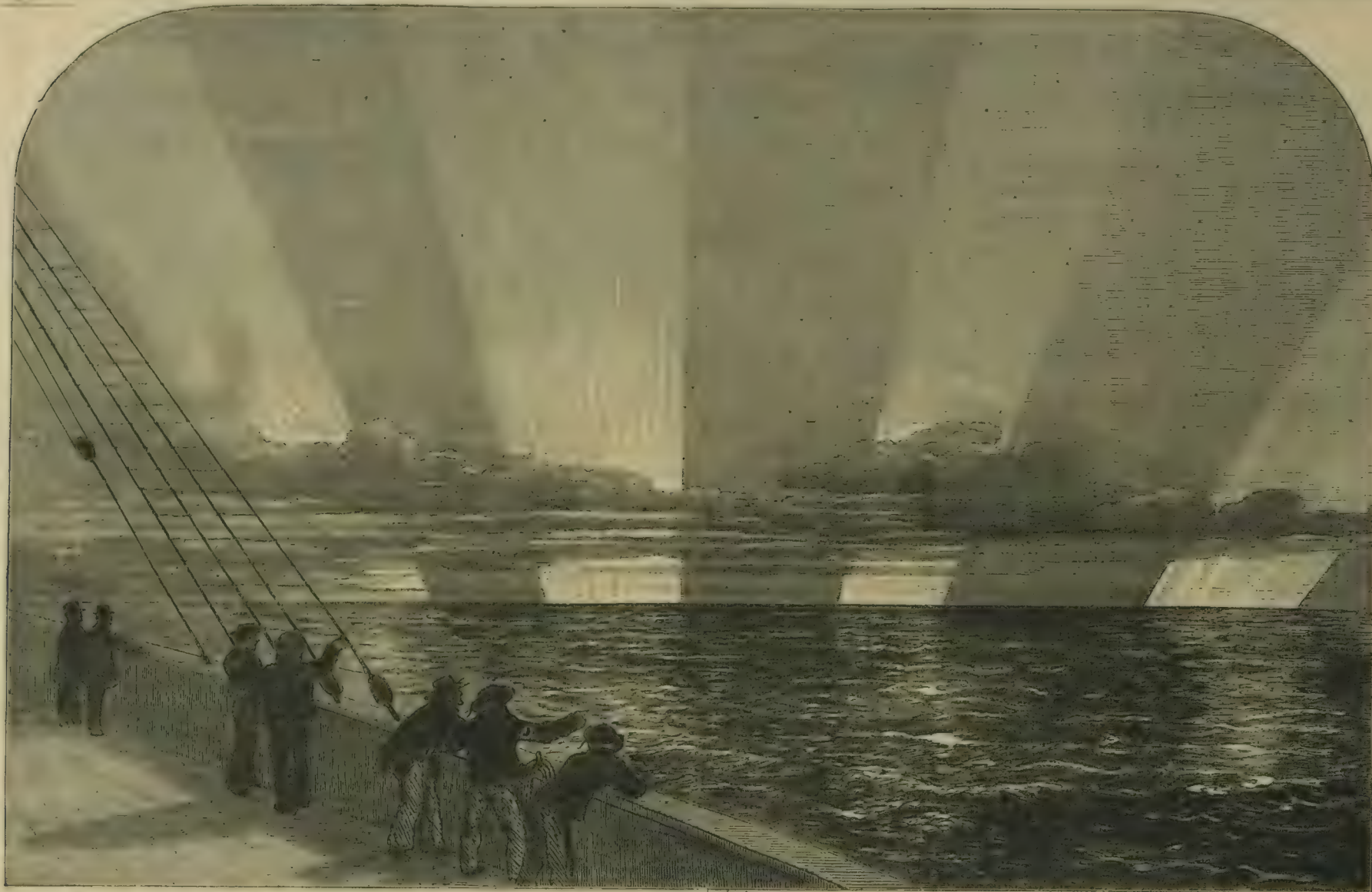
The village of Meanwood is seated in a rich valley, near Leeds, and not far from the interesting ruins of Kirkstall Abbey. The locality furnishes an excellent stone for building (known under the general designation of Bramley Fall, and of which the magnificent railway propylæum of Euston-square affords a good example); and the population is partly composed of the hardy and industrious class, who derive from the toil of the quarry their principal means of subsistence.

Meanwood Park was the residence of Sir John Beckett, Bart., the eminent and respected banker at Leeds; and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth (sisters of the second Baronet) continue to reside in the mansion.

It is to the great, though unostentatious liberality of these ladies that the newly-formed parish owes its separate existence, the endowment of its minister, and the erection of a convenient and substantial vicarage. The crowning feature of their benefaction, however, is the Church represented by our Engraving, and which we shall describe in detail.

It is in the First Pointed, or Lancet Gothic style; and while externally a simple, but impressively characteristic composition is presented, the interior is studded with objects of the most graceful embellishments.

The walls are constructed of stone, well wrought, both inside and out; and, to our mind, a building thus formed of native material, appropriated to the highest purpose, and treated in a way that indicates the devotedness of every one con-



REMARKABLE AURORA BOREALIS SEEN FROM THE DÆDALUS, IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, AUG. 9, 1849

cerned in its erection, is well calculated to become an object of deep and peculiar veneration with the inhabitants.

The plan is cruciform, without aisles; and above the cross rises a belfry tower, whose lines are continued downwards by bold buttresses; and the steeple is completed by a broach spire, with some picturesque accessories.

The western side of the Church is flanked by square turret buttresses, with corbelings and pyramided roofs, finished with metal crosses. Between these turrets is a series of arched panelling; over which is a rose window; and, higher in the gable, a pointed oval or vesica piscis.

Entering the edifice by the porch on the south side, the eye is attracted by the delicate and elaborate font; and in the western extremity of the nave is an organ case, of bold delineation, and designed and treated with great artistic care. The carvings have a peculiar richness and freedom; and, in conjunction with the diapered and burnished metal-work, give to this conspicuous object an appropriateness and beauty rarely equalled.

Turning our view to the eastward, the lofty walls and the high-arched timber roof, receding by well-marked severies through the whole length of the building, and aided by the bold arches of the tower and chancel, carry the eye by a pleasing perspective to the fine eastern triplet window, which throws the chancel, as it were, into a superior light, and relieves the massy articles of church furniture, clustered hereabout, and on which the architect appears to have exercised

the most assiduous and successful attention—so much so, that, instead of confining his superintendence to the general fabric, the pulpit, the reading-desk, the stalls, the altar railing, the communion tabernacles, the table, and even the decoration writing and embroidery, bear the unmistakable impress of the same pencil.

The architect is Mr. Ralton, of Regent-street, London.

We understand that Mr. George Bridgart, of Derby, an experienced builder, had the general contract for the work; but the ornamental portions have been chiefly executed in London, by well-skilled artists, long accustomed to the architect's almost constant guidance.

The consecration was appointed to take place on Saturday last.

REMARKABLE AURORA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of a remarkable Aurora Borealis, seen, on the 9th of August, 1849, on the Atlantic, in lat. 25° N., long. 22° W.; wind northerly. A dark but thin long mass of clouds, separated by a slight stripe of glittering light from the horizon, and surmounted by several halos, or wide rays of light, ascending from a common centre of light

below the horizon, produced a very strange effect, and one worthy of observation.

The same Correspondent describes another Aurora Borealis, seen, on the 5th of September, 1849, off Basque Island, in the top of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The remarkable feature here observed was an arc of light extending from N.W. to S.E. right across the heavens.

THE HONOURABLE ABBOTT LAURENCE.

This gentleman has just been appointed Minister from the United States to St. James's, and arrived by the *Europa*, Royal mail-steamer, at Liverpool, on Sunday.



Abbott Lawrence

THE HON. ABBOTT LAURENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence was born in the state of Massachusetts, U.S., on the 13th of December, 1792. He received a liberal education, and at the age of 16, left his native town, and took up his residence in Boston. In a few years, he entered into partnership with his brother, as an importing merchant. Mr. Lawrence has several times visited Europe, and has thus obtained a correct knowledge of foreign life and manners. The change of policy on the part of the United States' Government, in 1815, led to a change in Mr. Lawrence's business views, and he forthwith aimed at establishing a great home manufacturing district. Lowell was the place selected: here he commenced building factories for the manufacture of calicoes; and although but comparatively few years have elapsed since the first establishment was raised, Lowell now numbers more than four hundred factories: the population of the city is about forty thousand; and, at the present time, it is one of the fastest growing cities in America. In November, 1839, Mr. Lawrence was elected a member of the United States Congress, and the following four years fulfilled the duties of his office in the most satisfactory manner to his constituents. In 1842, Mr. Lawrence was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the state of Massachusetts, to aid in the negotiation of the North-eastern Boundary question, when he very ably performed that most arduous duty. In 1843 he again visited England, and was warmly received in some of the first circles of the metropolis. For many years his business has been very prosperous; he has amassed great wealth, and is styled "the American Merchant Prince."

He is remarkably liberal; and among his munificent donations is one of fifty thousand dollars to Harvard University, for the purpose of founding a scientific school. He has also aided much in founding churches, public schools, &c. and his charities have been largely and judiciously bestowed. He has just been appointed by the President of the United States to the responsible post of Minister to England, which station he will, doubtless, adorn and uphold.



MEANWOOD NEW CHURCH, NEAR LEEDS.



MACBETH, MR. MACREADY.

MACDUFF, MR. WALLACK.

SCENE FROM "MACBETH," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The re-appearance at this Theatre on Monday of Mr. Macready, in the character of *Macbeth*, commencing therewith the series of his farewell engagements, is the great theatrical event of the week. Mr. Macready was welcomed by an overflowing house, and his reception was most enthusiastic. Each man appeared to be the friend of the performer, such was the spontaneous nature of the applause. That Mr. Macready is the greatest of living actors, seems now to be generally admitted. Those who are most inimical to his style, are willing to concede thus much; impairing, perhaps, the value of the concession by a statement of general contempt for the present condition of the histrionic profession. In this, however, there is much antiquated prejudice. The amount of talent, both male and female, at present on the stage, is very large. Never was it more easy to get a working company together; and, even in the highest rôles, time and opportunity are only wanting to beget a taste in the public for more than one candidate now out of work. Young talent is daily springing up; and there is every reason to hope that, with the enlargement of the arena, genius will not only find an increased market, but itself multiply with the demand for its production and exhibition. Mr. Macready must be looked on rather as the last survivor of the old school of acting than as the head of the new. The traditions of the stage cling to him, and his style is a kind of compromise between the Kean and Kemble schools, with some traces of Talma superinduced. From these sources, Mr. Macready seems to have contracted a composite style, which, highly artificial as it is, required incessant caution in the artist to conceal. For many years we saw this style forming, and could, on fit occasion, chronicle its different phases and modifications. It was not until he was lessee of Drury-Lane that Mr. Macready's manner became thoroughly fixed. There was much unsteadiness in it during his Covent-Garden management. We recollect that in the character of *Prospero* he could not make up his mind how the celebrated "cloud-capped tower" speech should be delivered. One night, it

was familiar; another, grandiloquent. His mind, too, was then struggling between the melodramatic and legitimate. He was half-convinced that the public were in favour of the former; and could not, to the end, disabuse himself of the impression that spectacle was necessary (not *expedient* merely) to dramatic success. Hence his errors and his losses in those most disastrous experiments. We have lived to become wiser than Mr. Macready on these topics. We now know by experience, that, however aidant decoration may be to the stage, the sheet anchor of a theatre lies in a good working company, with due attention to the *mise en scène*, and a dependable regularity in the production of novelties or well-studied revivals. In the last the main attraction has lain in the restoration of the poet's text; and the time will come, and that soon, when the most powerful inducement to see a Shakspearian drama will be, that it is acted in its integrity, without a single passage being omitted. We shall expect to see "Hamlet," with the whole background of Fortinbras restored, the omission of which is a serious injury to the acting effect of that admirable tragedy. To allow for the length, one five act piece only should be performed during the evening; consequent upon which principle the classification of theatres, so desirable, will ensue. Our modern dramatic poets will then have that "ample room and verge enough," which gave to the old tragic writers such opportunity for the display of that inexhaustible variety which marks the highest genius. But to return to Mr. Macready's *Macbeth*. We are of those who always saw a radical defect in the stage representations of this hero, and who require the nobility of character and the courage to be exhibited which Shakspeare predicates of him in the earlier scenes of the play. *Macbeth* is not ambitious, but pursues a lost right, which he is urged by the ambition of his wife to revive. The full detail of the circumstances would, however, have appeared to justify too much the murder of *Duncan*; and Shakspeare, therefore, only glances at them in the nomination of *Malcolm* as the successor to the throne—

That is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'er-leap.

And *Macbeth* does over-leap it, aiming at a right end by wrong means; means,

as *Lady Macbeth* truly states, alien to his nature, though not to hers. Here is the source of antagonism between *Macbeth's* purpose and the remorse with which it is accomplished: neither, that of a vulgar homicide; but both, those of a noble mind compelled, as it were by his destiny, to commit an abhorrent deed for a justifiable end. The *Weird-sisters* are the embodiment of this destiny. We therefore protest altogether against prostration of soul and body with which Mr. Macready and others invest *Macbeth* throughout the first two acts of the play. It is a profane mistake, reducing the "noble, brave" and "peerless" ideal of Shakspeare to the level of a melo-dramatic murderer. It is too late now to call on Mr. Macready to amend his conception; but we record ours for the benefit of his successors. Making allowance for this misinterpretation, Mr. Macready's performance on Monday was marked by his usual force of execution. No decline of power was suggested, except in the appearance of extra effort to maintain the general effect; in which, also, Mrs. Warner, as *Lady Macbeth*, was as conspicuous an offender. They both suffered in voice from untimely exertion. The three *Witches* were strongly cast—Mr. Stuart, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Selby being their representatives. The first-named gentleman was appropriately impressive. Mr. Wallack was the *Macduff*, looking it to admiration, but wanting the requisite passion for the fourth act. The plaudits of the audience were frequent and vehement; and at the conclusion of the performance, Mr. Macready was summoned to receive the last honour of the evening before the curtain. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Wallack were afterwards recalled.

On Wednesday, the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed. Here, Mr. Macready is more true to the Shakspearian ideal; and we have, accordingly, to express our "unmitigated satisfaction" with his embodiment of the princely student. Mrs. Warner's *Gertrude*, also, retained its usual excellence. The house was crowded. We have engraved the situation in the last scene immediately before the fight:—

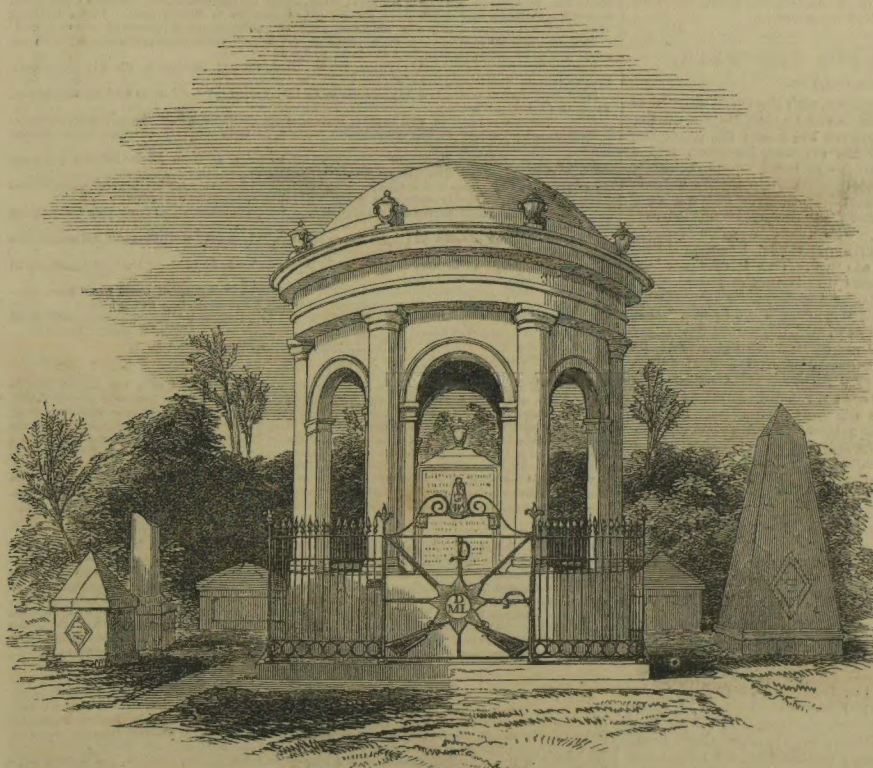
Macduff. Turn, hell-hound, turn!
Macbeth. Of all men else I have avoided thee;
But get thee back; my soul is too much charged
With blood of thine already.

CENOTAPH TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. M. L. DOSTAL, AT SOURABAYA, IN JAVA.

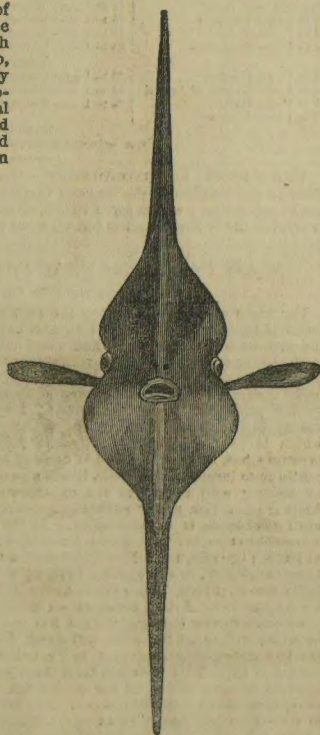
In our Journal for November 11, 1848, we gave a brief obituary of Captain Dostal, of the Netherlands army, who fell in the attack on Djaga Raga, on Bally, in the island of Java, in June, 1848; and the accompanying Engraving represents the Cenotaph erected to his memory in the new Cemetery at Sourabaya, in the same island.

The Cenotaph bears the character of a small temple, of the Doric order, and

having a dome; and as the bases of the pillars rest on a plinth about three feet from the ground, and which plinth in fact is the upper surface of the tomb, the pillars and dome form a canopy over the warrior's grave. The inscription to the memory of Captain Dostal is engraved on a brass plate, bedded on the upper surface of the tomb; and on the small slab of marble, shewn



CENOTAPH TO CAPT. M. L. DOSTAL, AT SOURABAYA, ISLAND OF JAVA.



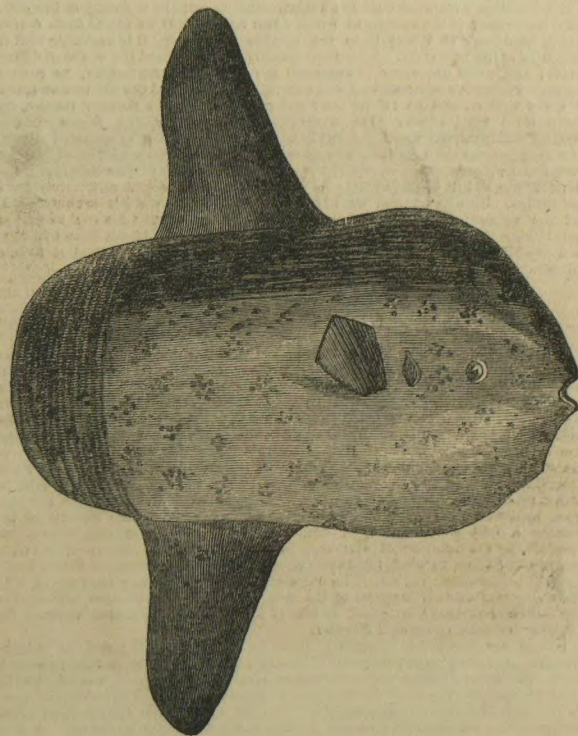
FRONT OF SUN-FISH.

In our view between two of the piers, is an inscription to the memory of an infant son of the deceased. The device on the gate in the railing round the tomb is strictly emblematic of the soldier, and the Cenotaph has been much admired by the civil and military authorities at Sourabaya for its simplicity and neatness. The effect of the memorial is greatly heightened by a fine background of cocoa-nut, plantain, and mango trees, with thickly clustered bushes of bamboo.

LARGE SUN-FISH.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WHILE lying in Little Killery Bay, on the coast of Connemara, in her Majesty's surveying ketch *Sylvia*, we caught a large fish, of which the enclosed is a representation, drawn on the spot by Mr. J. E. Davis, R.N. We were attracted by a large fin above the surface, moving with an oscillatory motion, somewhat resembling the action of a man sculling at the stern of a boat; and knowing it to be an unusual visitor, we immediately got up the harpoon and went in chase. In the meantime, a country boat came up with the poor animal, and its crew inflicted upon it sundry blows with whatever they could lay their hands on—oars,



LARGE SUN-FISH, CAUGHT ON THE COAST OF CONNEMARA.

grappling, stones, &c.—but were unsuccessful in taking it; and it disappeared for some few minutes, when it again exhibited its fin on the other side of the Bay. The dull and stupid animal permitted us to place our boat immediately over it, and made no effort to escape. The harpoon never having been sharpened, glanced off without effect; but another sailor succeeded in securing it by the tail with a boat-hook, and passing the bight of a rope behind its fins, we hauled it on shore, under Salrock House, the residence of General Thompson, who, with his family, came down to inspect this strange-looking inhabitant of the sea. We were well soured by the splashing of its fins, ere a dozen hands succeeded in transporting this heavy creature from its native abode to the shore, where it passively died, giving only an occasional movement of its fins, or uttering a kind of grunt.

This animal, I believe, is a species of the Sun-fish (*Orthogoriscus*). It has no bony skeleton; nor did we, in our rather hasty dissection, discover any osseous structure whatever, except (as we were informed by one who afterwards inspected it) that there was one which stretched between the large fins. Its jaws also had bony terminations, unbroken into teeth, and parrot-like, which, when not in use, are hidden by the envelopment of the gums. The form of the animal is preserved by an entire cartilaginous case, of about three inches thickness, covered by a kind of shagreen skin, so amalgamated with the cartilage as not to be separated from it. This case is easily penetrable with a knife, and is of pearly whiteness, more resembling cocoa-nut in appearance and texture than anything else I can compare it with. The interior cavity, containing the vital parts, terminates a little behind the large fins, where the cartilage was solid, its tapered extremity, which is without a caudal fin. Within, and around the back part, lay the flesh, of a coarse fibrous texture, slightly salmon-coloured. The liver was such as to fill a common pail, and there was a large quantity of red blood. The nostril, top of the eye, and top of the gill-orifice are in line, as represented in the Sketch. The dimensions are as under:—

Eye round, and like that of an ox, 2½ inches diameter. Gill-orifice, 4 by 2½ inches. Dorsal and anal fins equal, 2 ft. 2 in. long, by 1 ft. 3 in. wide. Pectoral fins, 10 in. high by 8 broad. Length of fish, 6 ft. Depth, from the extremities of the large fins, 7 ft. 4 in. Extreme breadth at the swelling under the eye, only 20 in. Weight, 6 cwt. 42 lb.

I am, &c.,

Galway, Oct. 4. GEORGE AUGUSTUS BEDFORD, Commander, R.N.

THE THEATRES.

NEW STRAND.

M. Scribe's tragedy, founded on the story of the celebrated French actress of the eighteenth century, Adrienne Lecouvreur, has furnished Mr. Oxford with a theme of a new three-act piece, under the title of "The Reigning Favourite," which was produced on Tuesday. This *artiste* had, according to history, a love affair with the famous Marshal de Saxe, then a Count, who was similarly related at the time to a lady of quality, who is supposed to have been instigated by jealousy to poison her in some mysterious manner. This lady, in the drama, is elevated to a Princess—the Princess *Boulon*, a handsome and heartless coquette, with a rake for a husband. This worthy pair are indifferent to each other's *amours*, and are thus ready for any *intrigue* that offers. The instrument of vengeance employed by the lady in the play is a poisoned bouquet, which, before it kills, has the power of elevating the mind of the victim into a highly imaginative state of delirium—a scene which is, of course, left for the final effect. The introductory part of the drama is rather of a comic character—familiar dialogue, with a vein of sentiment running through it. This feeling in the part, confided to Mr. Farren, is connected with scintilla, and produces an affecting picture of love in age, embodied admirably by the actor's art. *Michamel*, the prompter of the Comédie Française, has to struggle with an affection for *Adrienne* which his years make ridiculous. Nevertheless, he sacrifices his fortunes to procure her lover's release, adding his store to the produce of her jewels, in order to make up the requisite sum. (The fact of Adrienne thus releasing the Count de Saxe is historical.) Mrs. Siddons was the heroine—an ambitious *rôle* indeed, Mdle. Rachel having been the original representative of the character on the French stage. She has two powerful scenes—one in the Princess's *salon*, in which *Adrienne* recites verses from Racine's "Phèdre," which expose the lady's delinquency in the presence of her guests; and the other when expressing the different phases of delirium in language borrowed from Corneille's "Psyche." Mrs. Siddons never appeared to greater advantage than in those scenes. The piece was deservedly successful.

SURREY.

Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of "Richelieu" has been acted all the week at this theatre, in a manner which reflects great credit on the management. The scenery, costumes, and stage groupings are all in good taste. Many passages in the text of the play, previously omitted in all representations of it, have been restored, on account of their poetic beauty; and the success of their delivery by Mr. Creswick fully justified their introduction. *Richelieu* is one of this actor's best parts, and he performed it with great and startling effect. At the end of the fourth act he was recalled before the curtain, such was the impression he had made on his audience. Mr. Mead's *Baradas* was a vigorous performance; and Mr. Shepherd's *Count de Maysrat*, a pleasing representation of juvenile ardour. *Francis* was entrusted to Miss Dickinson, who supported the part admirably. The *Julie* of Madame Ponisi was exceedingly pleasing. The play was triumphantly reproduced.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Kemble's play of "The Point of Honour" was enacted here on Wednesday, with Mr. Davenport as *Dorimel*, in which he was successful.

Mr. VANDENHOFF is about to give Readings from Shakspeare, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Portman-square.

MUSIC.

THE LATE HERR STRAUSS.

The decease of the eminent composer of dance-music, Herr Strauss, is much to be regretted. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 5th of last May, a portrait of Johann Strauss was published. He had a most successful season in London this year, being his second visit to this country, having been here eleven years previously. He returned to Vienna, and died of scarlet fever, in his forty-sixth year, being born at Vienna, the 14th of March, 1804. He was buried at Doelling, a village near Vienna, where the remains of Lanner, his rival, are interred. Lanner died about five or six years before Strauss. An immense concourse attended the funeral of the inimitable waltz writer. Strauss was brought up as a bookbinder, but at the age of nineteen he was admitted by Lanner, who was only two years his senior in age, into his orchestra. The genius of Strauss was, however so apparent, that his separation from Lanner, and the formation of the famed Strauss's band, followed speedily. Mrs. Trollope, in her "Vienna and the Austrians," thus writes of the rivalry of Lanner and Strauss in 1836:—

"Vienna is, in truth, just now suffering severely from an access of waltzes; and *rococo* Handel, Mozart, Haydn, and the like are banished from 'ears polite,' while Strauss and Lanner rule the hour. Nevertheless, there is not one to whom you can speak on the subject, but will utter a very eloquent hymn of praise in honour of their immortal composers. Yet still, Strauss and Lanner write and play on, while all the world listens and applauds. A pretty waltz, well played, has great charms; and till now I have always fancied that I had rather an over-weening liking for this species of composition; but I am now fain to confess that I am weary of it, and would much rather have visited Vienna when every garden, every theatre, and every *salon* breathed the rich strains of Mozart."

Mrs. Trollope's classical taste is unobjectionable; but she is wrong in the estimate she formed of the success of Strauss and Lanner. If we are to have dance music, secondary as it may be in the opinion of purists, it is desirable that it should be of the best style. Strauss completely revolutionised the world of dance music; and, as an innovator, of extraordinary invention and facility, he merits the immortality his compositions will secure. He abandoned the old beaten track of waltz writers, and he raised the standard of taste of the dancing masses, by his fanciful inspirations. He made them sensible of the *finesse* of exquisite instrumentation—of the exhilarating effects of the syncopated dance, of which he was the inventor, and of novel rhythm. The melodies of Strauss were intensely passionate as well as joyful; his music, as Berlioz has justly remarked, was as full of melancholy as of mirth, and provoked alternately tears and smiles. Here in London we know how picturesque was his orchestration, and how wonderful was the precision with which he conducted his soul as well as feet—stirring themes. If there had been no Strauss, we should not have had Mursard or Julien. Hosts of imitators have sprung up since Strauss, but to him will remain the glory of originality, fancy, feeling, and invention.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(Private Correspondence.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The new three-act opera, by MM. Scribe and Saint-Georges, "La Fée aux Roses," the music composed by Halévy, the composer of "La Juive," "Guido et Ginevra," "Charles VI.," "L'Eclair," "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," "Le Val d'Andorre," &c., has been produced with the greatest success at the Théâtre National de l'Opéra Comique. The action takes place in Persia, and as the title indicates, it is a fairy piece. *Néritha* is the slave of a magician, *Atamuck*; and she is so passionately attached to flowers, particularly roses, that the necromancer creates her Queen of the Flowers, on the condition, however, that, if she should fall in love, and disclose her passion to the favoured object, she is to be transformed into an old decrepid woman. *Néritha*, of course, disobeys the proviso, by love-making with a *Prince of Delhi*, and she pays the penalty by becoming a very ugly old fairy; but, ultimately, her youth and beauty are restored, by the influence of what may be termed counter-irritation—a kiss from the young *Sultan*, through talismanic agency, being the medium of winter being again superseded by spring. The librettists have ingeniously interwoven with the above plot another incident of the love of the *Princess Gulnare*, affianced to the *Sultan*, but who is attached to one of his Ministers, and thus enables the reigning Sovereign to marry *Néritha*.

Halévy has composed charming music for this new work; and, as may be imagined, it is beautifully scored. There is a clever overture, in the symphonic form. The air of *Néritha*, with clarinet obligato, in the first act, was excellently sung by Madame Ugalde. There is also an admirable trio. The concerted finale to the fairy changes is full of spirit. The air of the tenor (the *Sultan*) in the second act was much admired; and *Néritha* has a delightful cavatina. A dramatic quintet is also in this act, and a buffo duo, between *Gulnare* and the *Vizier*.

A grand air of the *Magician*, for basso, and *Néritha's* music, in the last act, are remarkable pieces.

Madame Ugalde's success was immense; her vocalisation is wonderful. *Battelle*, the basso, shared the vocal honours with Madame Ugalde. The opera will no doubt have a great run.

The Italian Opera House will not open before next month. Ronconi is the director.

M. Meyerbeer has arrived here from Vienna: his "Prophète" will be revived shortly at the Grand Opera, with Madame Viardot, Madame Castellan, and M. Roger.

Berlioz has just completed a grand religious work. It is rumoured that Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" will be mounted at the Opéra Comique, for Madame Ugalde.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Western Madrigal Society, under the presidency of J. Evans, Esq., and G. Budd, Esq., hon. secretary, will commence the season the first Saturday in November (the 3rd). There are several applicants to join the society. A visit, by the way, to the National Hall, Holborn, will be interesting to the Madrigalian amateur. Several members of the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera have combined to give concerts every Wednesday in that locality, at which glees and madrigals may be heard artistically executed by an effective choir. It is also worthy of mention, that at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, the practice of glee-singing on Monday evenings has commenced.—Mr. G. Tedder, a vocalist, gave a concert on Monday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington.—Signor Ronconi will sing at the first of the London Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter Hall, on the 24th inst., of which Mr. Stammers is the director.—Mdle. Jetty de Treffz is engaged as the vocal star of Julien's Promenade Concerts, which will be given at Drury-Lane Theatre next month.—Mr. Costa is rusticating at the Isle of Wight, preparatory to the commencement of his arduous labours for the season 1849-50, as conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Philharmonic Society, and Royal Italian Opera.—Madame Sontag is singing at concerts at Edinburgh and Glasgow.—Mr. Balfe is at Frankfurt, at which place his opera of the "Bohemian Girl" is to be performed, under his direction.—Mdle. Lind, after a sojourn of some months at Cologne and Ems, has returned to Sweden.—Mdme. Castellan is engaged for the Royal Italian Opera season of 1850; Mdle. de Meric, now in St. Petersburg, is to be the contralto.—Mr. Lumley has been in Paris, organising for the next season's campaign at Her Majesty's Theatre.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing community will have time to recruit themselves, after the fatigues of the second October meeting, the week intervening between that and the Houghton, or "hay and straw" meeting, being "blank." It is not much to the credit of the managers of the Hsley and Leek races, that they should have selected the Houghton week for their races, instead of the open one. The coursing arrangements include the Calderbridge and Wiltshire Champion, both to commence on Tuesday; the latter will occupy five days, with the certainty of plenty of excellent sport. A more favourable spot for enjoying it, and renovating the health, cannot be found in her Majesty's dominions. The steeple-chase season will commence on Thursday, with the Edgeware Trial Meeting.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Wallflower (G. Brown), 1. Mr. Ford's Fuoco (Rodney), 2. FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Major Martin's The Moor (S. Mann), 2. FIFTY POUNDS (First Class).—Mr. Newton's Falcon (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Howard's General Seydlitz (A. Day), 2. FIFTY POUNDS (Second Class).—Mr. Gannon's Regina (J. Sharp), 1. Mr. Greville's Estafette (Flatman), 2. SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Clarissa (Flatman), 1. Colonel Peel's Irish Jig (F. Butler), 2. SWEETSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Lord Orford's Fire-King (Flatman), 1. Duke of Bedford's Quasimodo (F. Butler), 2. SWEETSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Sobraon walked over. SWEETSTAKES of 1000 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Surplice walked over.

TUESDAY.

SWEETSTAKES of 500 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Sobraon (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Payne's Glenlyon (Flatman), 2. CASHWORTH STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 300 added.—Lord Stanley's Legerdmain (Hiet), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Ruby (Arnold), 2. CLEARWELL STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Mr. H. Bradshaw's Clincher (Marlow), 1. Captain Delme's Gillyflower (R. Cotton), 2. ROYAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Lord Orford's Fire-King (Robinson), 1. Colonel Anson's Champion (F. Butler), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Officious walked over. SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Colonel Peel's f. by Gladiator (G. Brown), 1. Mr. Merry's Countess (W. Oates), 2. THE TOWN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Death's Antagonist (W. Abdale), 1. Mr. Drinkald's Sauter la Coupe (Rodney), 2. HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Undummy's Young Bamboo (Pettit), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Slang (Templeman), 2. THE BEDFORD STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Marlow), 1. Mr. Nevill's f. by Nutwith out of Agnes (Sly), 2.

THURSDAY.

MATCH, 100 sovs, h ft.—Crucible received. HANDICAP, for three-year-olds. D.M.—Paquita, 1. St. Denis, 2. MATCH, 300 sovs, h ft.—Tisiphone beat Berneo. MATCH, 200 sovs, h ft.—Preslaw beat Treacherous. MATCH, 200 sovs, h ft.—Newport beat Ploughboy. SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each; winner to be sold for £300.—Philosopher, 1. Remnant, 2. SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each; winner to be sold for £150.—Blondette, 1. General Seidlitz, 2. SWEETSTAKES of 200 sovs each; T.Y.C.—The Wren, 1. Cora, 2. HANDICAP PLATE.—Wanota, 1. Tarn Wadlin, 2. THE BETREY STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John out of Lampon (Flatman), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Tingle, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—No betting this week.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.		
14 to 1 agst Rienzi	25 to 1 agst Joe-o'-Sot	
15 to 1 — Malton	25 to 1 — Nunnysink	
15 to 1 — Legerdmain	25 to 1 — The Crucible (t)	
20 to 1 — Vanguard	40 to 1 — Minimum	
DERBY.		
23 to 1 agst Gillie Callum	30 to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t)	
25 to 1 — Clincher (t)	40 to 1 — The Nigger (t)	
25 to 1 — Sweetheart (t)	40 to 1 — William the Conqueror (t)	
MATCH.		
Even between Beehunter and Clincher.		

CHALLENGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Jockey Club have received, through the medium of the English Consul-General in Egypt, a challenge from the Pacha to run a match for £10,000, to come off in Egypt, ten miles, the club to send as many horses and to put up what weight they please.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The uncertainty existing upon the Turkish question, with the small amount of business transacted, has caused dulness to prevail in the English Market during the past week. Consols have fluctuated daily between 92½ and 92¾, closing at the lower quotation. The favourable state of the revenue, however, had a slightly improving effect upon prices on Wednesday—it being coupled with a belief that the Turkish question would be ultimately settled amicably: Consols quoted 92½ for Money, and 92¾ for Account. The increased amount of money in circulation, arising from the payment of the dividends to-day, which is usually anticipated by the jobbers, who make a price for re-investors, has, at present, failed in causing any further advance. Exchequer Bills continue to improve, and India Bonds also daily advance. This is evidence that uncertainty with regard to the existence of peace dwells in the public mind; floating securities, under such circumstances, being the favourite investments until confidence is re-established. At the close of the week there was rather more animation, prices standing for—Bank Stock, 196 ex d.; Reduced Annuities, 91½ x d.; Consols, 92½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 92½ ex d.; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8½ x d.; Ditto, 80 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; India Bonds, £1000, 79 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 82 p.; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 44 p.; £500, June, 44 p.; Sual, June, 44 p.

Business in the Foreign Market has been on the most limited scale; prices, notwithstanding, as the week advanced, becoming tolerably firm, without any marked improvement, except in Peruvian Deferred, which, on Tuesday, improved to 194. This price has been since well maintained. Buenos Ayres Stock appears to have recovered the sudden fall of last week. There has not, however, been much doing in it since. The last prices of the other securities dealt in are—Brazilian Bonds, 83 ex div.; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, ex Coupons (Account), 26½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 53½ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 194; Portuguese Five per Cent. Converted (Account), 29½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 30; Ditto, Account, 30½; Russian Bonds, 106½; Spanish, Three per Cent., Account, 34½; Venezuela, Deferred, 6½; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 87½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 82½ ex div.

Shares were quiet at the opening of the week; but, at the close, great depression existed, arising from the continued falling off in the traffic returns. Great Western, Midlands, and North-Westerns suffered the most severely; all the lines, however, closing very flatly. Prices of lines last dealt in are—For Aberdeen, 16; Buckinghamshire, 15½; Caledonian, 13; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 8½ x d.; Chester and Holyhead, 1 reference, 10½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, New, Guar. 6 per Cent., 11½; Eastern Union Ship, 6 per Cent., 17½; East Lincolnshire, 27½; Gt. North., 7½; Do., Half, A, Defferd., 3½; Do., 5 per Cent. Pref., 5; Great Western, 55; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 104; Ditto, Fifths, 104; Hull and Selby, 93; Ditto, Half Shares, 45½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 48½; Ditto, Thirds,

9; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 12½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 70; Ditto, New, £5 Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 123½; London and North-Western, 111½; Ditto, New Quarters, 12½; Ditto, Fifths, 8½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 2½; London and South-Western, 32½; Ditto, New £50, 25; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 10½; Midland, 48½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 Shares, 9½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 26; North British, 10½ ex d.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 2½; North Staffordshire, 94; Scottish Central, 18; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guaranteed, 9½; Shropshire Union, 2; South Staffordshire, 3½; South-Eastern, No. 2, 12½ x d.; Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole (N. Div.), Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 12½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11½; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, Preference, 4½; Namur and Liege, 5; Paris and Strasbourg, 4½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

WAR-OFFICE, OCTOBER 4.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut F Chaplain to be Lieutenant, vice Slade. 3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut W H Slade to be Lieutenant, vice Chaplain. 2nd Foot: Ensign R B Russell to be Lieutenant, vice Monckton. 5th: Capt H F F Johnson to be Major, vice Spence; Lieut J A Forest to be Captain, vice Johnson; Second Lieut and Adjutant G Carter to have the rank of First Lieutenant; Second Lieut J W T Dickson to be First Lieutenant, vice Forrest. 27th: Captain F Palmer to be Captain, vice Herring. 29th: Ensign De Vis Valpy to be Lieutenant, vice Ferris; Ensign J H Gordon to be Ensign, vice Valpy. 30th: Lieut J Rose to be Captain, vice Keogh; Ensign G F Pockock to be Lieutenant, vice Rose. 36th: Capt F C Herring to be Captain, vice Palmer. 42nd: Lieut J M'Donnell to be Lieutenant, vice Ross. 54th: Lieut G C Miller to be Captain, vice Alms; Ensign H E Bayley to be Lieutenant, vice Miller. 1st West India Regiment: Ensign W A Biddle to be Lieutenant, vice Philam. 2nd: Ensign M S H Eaton to be Lieutenant, vice Gardiner; Sergeant M M'Hugh to be Ensign, vice Eaton. UNATTACHED.—Lieut J Cochrane to be Captain.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J WRIGHT, South Shields, Durham, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

J TIDMARSH, Regent-street, and Cheltenham, draper. J REDWARD, Portsea, fishmonger. J B RUSSELL, Norwich, grocer. H CRASKE, Suffolk, grocer. J MORRIS, Tettenhall, Staffordshire, butcher. J HOLDEN, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer. T DARCH, Bristol, hackney-fly proprietor. J RICHARDS, Cefncoedcymmer, Brecon, victualler. D MALLETT, College-street, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, hatterman. W WOODS, Mount-place, Walworth-road, ironmonger. S ROBINSON, Barnsley, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. G SMITH, Liverpool, merchant. M B SHOOLBRED, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. E SMALLWOOD, Crigglestone, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J SCOTT, Aberdeen, merchant.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 6th day of October, 1849—Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, upon the representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Reverend John Pilkington Norris, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 3.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut and Adjutant W S Aslett to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet-Major C Robinson; Second Lieut C Roberts to be First Lieutenant, vice Aslett.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

County of Durham: Augustus Sussex Milbank, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 6.

The Right Hon Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, hath appointed Henry Bunney, of Newbury, in the county of Berks, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, in and for the county of Berks.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to Captain (then Commander) Henry Chads and the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Styx*, who were actually on board and entitled to share in the proceeds arising from the capture of the slave vessel *Umbeline*, on the 1st of Jan., 1848, that the distribution thereof will be made on the 26th inst., at No. 1, James-street, Adelphi, and where the lists will be recalled every Wednesday and Friday for three months.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W H BELL, Leeds, woollendrapier.

BANKRUPTS.

R MICHAEL, Bury-street, St Mary Axe, general merchant. D SLATER, Preston, Rutlandshire, cabinet-maker. T TIDY, Hare-street, Woolwich, cheesemonger. J BICKERTON, jun, Bread-street, Cheapside, hat manufacturer. D HOLITUM, sen, and D HOLITUM, jun, Westmore, Canterbury, Kent, carpenters. H CLARK, Leicester, cabinet-maker. G BODINGTON, Birmingham, chemist and druggist. J BIRLEY, Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer. E BRIEN, Bristol, cabinet-maker. T KNIGHT, Bristol, silversmith and jeweller. J JOES, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

P RATTRAY, Glasgow, builder. G FINLAY, Glasgow, wine-merchant. MORRISON and M'EWEN, Edinburgh, je veliers.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale. Selected qualities of both red and white have moved off steadily, at full prices; but all other kinds have met a slow inquiry, at barely late rates. Foreign wheats—the supply of which has been tolerably good—have sold to a fair extent, and prices have ruled about stationary. Malt, barley has commanded full currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts have been neglected. In malt, so little business has taken place that the quotations have been almost nominal. Good sound oats have commanded very full prices. All other articles of wheat very dear. Foreign grain quite as dear.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 45s; ditto, white, 40s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 41s to 45s; rye, 24s to 28s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; dismilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 27s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 65s to 69s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 18s to 19s; ditto, beans, 23s to 25s; ditto, peas, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 27s to 29s; mangle, 29s to 31s; white, 27s to 28s; bolters, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s, per 20 lb.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds, the demand has been in a very inactive state this week, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Linned, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 0d; tares, 5s 0d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £26 to £28 per last of ten quarters; linned cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; linned cakes, 26s 0d to 28s 0d per last; rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 75s to 85s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 4d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 17s 5d; rye, 24s 9d; beans, 22s 0d; peas, 25s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 43s 1d; barley, 27s 0d; oats, 18s 3d; rye, 25s 11d; beans, 30s 5d; peas, 29s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—In common sound consols the demand continues tolerably steady, at last week's quotations; viz. from 9½d to 9½d per lb. In all other teas very few purchases have been effected.

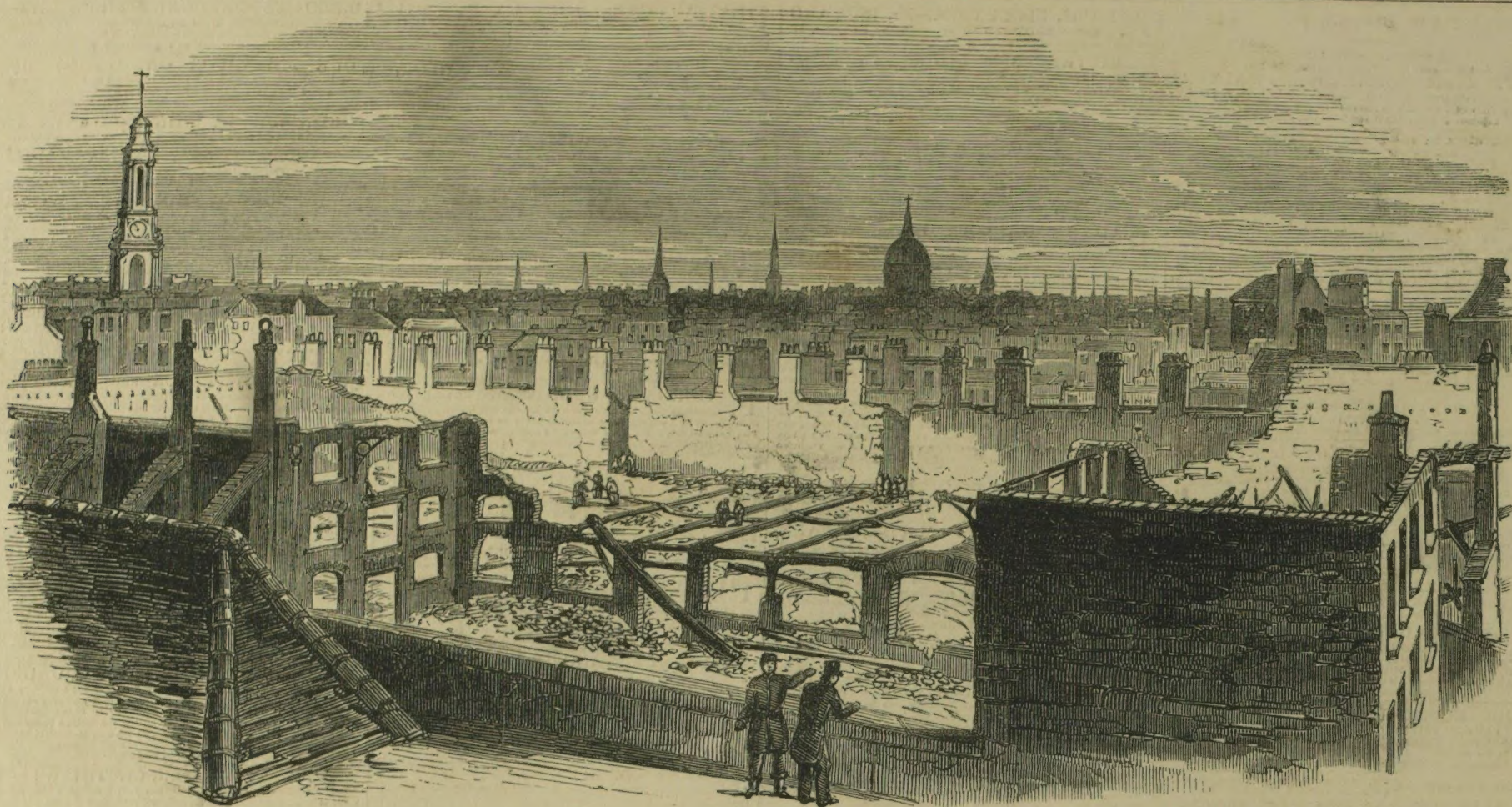
Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have met a very slow inquiry this week. In prices, however, we have no material change to notice. Refined goods are steady. Brown sugars, 47s 6d to 48s; and moist to fair grocery, 48s 6d to 50s per cwt. English and foreign crushed, dull.

Coffee.—Ceylon parcels have given way to 2s per cwt. Otherwise, the market is very dull.

Rice.—This article is somewhat lower to purchase. Good bold white Bengal, 10s to 11s per cwt. Cleaned qualities are but little sought after.

Provisions.—Since our last report, the demand for the best parcels of Dutch butter has ruled tolerably steady, at full prices. In all other kinds, very little business is doing. Fine Friesland, 88s to 89s; fine Holland, 70s to 78s; and inferior marks, 44s per cwt. The best Irish butter is firm, at late rates. Carlow, 78s to 80s; Limerick, 78s to 79s; Clonmel, 70s to 72s; Cork, 68s to 70s; Waterford, 64s to 70s; Limerick, 60s to 65s; Sligo, 60s; Tralee, 58s to 60s per cwt. There is more business doing for forward delivery. English butter is selling steadily, at last week's quotations. Fine weekly Dorset, 88s to 92s; middling ditto, 66s to 78s; fine Devon, 80s to 84s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 11s per dozen lbs. In Irish butter next to nothing is doing, and prices have further given way 6s to 8s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 52s to 54s; and heavy, 48s to 52s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions are very dull.

Tallow.—Our market has become somewhat active, and prices have advanced 6



RUINS OF THE LATE FIRE AT LONDON-WALL, SKETCHED FROM CARPENTERS' HALL.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A fire broke out on Saturday night, shortly after ten o'clock, and was not extinguished until nearly one o'clock the next morning. The premises were in the occupation of Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, wool-merchants, and were situated in London-wall. They were approached by a narrow gateway; but were adjoined on one side by the ancient building termed Carpenters' Hall, and Drapers' Hall was separated from the burning building by only the garden and fore-court in front.

When the alarm was first raised the destructive element had obtained so strong a hold that the whole of the lower part of the premises was completely enveloped in flames, so that it was utterly impossible for any one to render the least assistance in saving any of the valuable contents on the premises.

The flames shot forth from the various windows, and, through the roof, ascended so high into the air as to illuminate not merely the whole of the City, but the greater portion of the eastern division of the metropolis. At the same time the heat was so intense that the chimney-pots of the houses in Drapers' and Sadlers' places were broken and sent flying in sundry directions.

In spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen floor after floor in the immense building continued to fall a prey to the fury of the conflagration. The firemen, by mounting the roofs of the houses in Drapers' and Sadlers' places, succeeded in saving them from total destruction. The loss of property, however, sustained by the poor people there is considerable.

As far as has been ascertained, there were close upon 4000 bales of wool in the place when the fire began, averaging from 200 lb. to 250 lb. each in weight—value £80,000.

The property destroyed by this disastrous event, unless a great amount of salvage be collected, must reach, including the buildings, to nearly £100,000. It is understood that nearly the whole of the parties who had wool deposited in their premises were protected from loss by floating policies.

From the examination made on Monday by Mr. Hodsall, the assessor of losses, it is his opinion that the salvage in the ruins will amount, when collected together, to several thousand pounds; indeed, one gentleman in the wool line of business, who visited the ruins, offered the sum of £3000 for what remained, undertaking, at his own expense, to clear the same away. This offer was refused. How the fire originated, has not been ascertained.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Saturday, Oct. 6, 1849, a fire broke out at 65, London-wall, belonging to Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, wool merchants and brokers. Called by a stranger at a quar-

ter past 10 p.m. The cause of fire unknown. The buildings were insured in the Royal Exchange Fire Office.

Engines that attended.—Six belonging to the A district of the London Establishment, one of the parish, and one of the West of England Insurance Company. The whole of the warehouses burned down.

Carpenters' Hall, No. 68, London-wall.—The end walls and windows burned out; staircase leading to court, room, and offices, also the roof damaged by fire. The furniture damaged by fire and water. The building is the property of the Carpenters' Company, and is insured in the Sun and Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office. The furniture, &c., were insured in the Union Fire-Office.

Sadler-place, London-wall, Nos. 1 to 18, all let out in tenements.—Roofs and back walls damaged by fire and breakage, and the furniture injured by hasty removal. The buildings, which belong to the Sadlers' Company, were insured in the Royal Exchange Office, but the furniture was not insured.

THE HYBRID MAIZE CROP IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

On Wednesday, the Maize introduced into this country from the Pyrenees, and sown as an experiment in St. James's Park, by Mr. Keene, was harvested. It has fully succeeded. The grain is perfectly formed, full, and ripe: the cobs are much

vermin. I shall this year weigh the proceeds, and compare the weight with that of wheat and barley from a similar quantity of ground.

"I have no doubt of its acclimatizing, just as well as many other articles of vegetation which have been brought to our shores. Of course, this can only be done by re-sowing the seed of European or English growth.

"Mr. Cobbett sent me some seeds from France—two sorts, twenty seeds of each: all came up, and one sort is now seven feet high (none the better for that); another is about two feet; others from three to four feet.

"The value, of course, depends on comparison. All cattle seemed greatly pleased with the little I could give them. This year, for the first time, from the flower, or feathery shoots on the top of them, there was on most of the plants a small cone or body of seeds, as also some few scattered on the feathery part; but this cone was not protected by leaves or sheath as the side cones are. These unprotected seeds the birds carried off quickly, showing the necessity of the guard of leaves. I saved a few for seed, to try if they would grow.

"In your article on Sept. 15, you state that the seed springs from the top, but it grows as above, from the sides, protected by a sheath-like case of leaves."

Another Correspondent, writing from Filey, Yorkshire, says: "I beg to make a few remarks on a letter in your paper of Sept. 22, wherein it states that disappointment would result from attempting to cultivate Indian corn or Maize in this country, the climate not being hot enough, &c. I have just returned from a tour in the United States of America, where the grain is grown in great quantities, and have ascertained that the price of this corn, as it is called there, is only 12½ cents, or 6d. the bushel of 56 lb., in any part of the West—Ohio, for example; and at this price, even, is grown at a good profit. In the present state of things, therefore, it may always be purchased in the home market for a less sum than it could be cultivated. A barrel of flour, 196 lb.—4½ to 5 bushels of wheat, sells at New York, U. S., for 5 dollars, or 20s. sterling, English.

"Agricultural labour in Ohio is 50 cents per day—2s., with board and lodging. Navvies on railroads get 4s. per day, board and lodging included, in the United States. In 1848, the Americans grew 900,000,000 quarters of grain, and used only for themselves 300,000,000.

"I saw also large fields of Buck-wheat (not grown in England, I believe), which looks like white clover in flower, with a stalk of about one foot: also, fields of so-called Broom-wheat, grown solely to make brooms or brushes for general use in every house. The Americans have maiden land to any extent, and unlimited water-power at hand, for grist mills; all tending to teach us that their country will be the Granary of the World."



BARBADOES CORN.

finer than those grown on the Continent; a result—peculiarly gratifying in a public point of view—of very high importance; because it sets at rest the doubts which, in the first instance, were entertained in some quarters, that the soil and climate of this country were not capable of the product. The particular situation was in no way especially favourable to the growth; on the contrary, almost, as it were, in the heart of the metropolis, and immediately surrounded by trees and shrubs, the ground was not at all enriched by manure at the time of tilling.

The amount of crop appears to be at the rate of about fifty bushels per acre; and, in the opinion of several experienced agriculturists present at the harvest, this quantity is producible on the average, from ordinary soil, in ordinary situations, and with the ordinary quantity and quality of manure. Some American corn and Barbaodes corn had been sown alongside Mr. Keene's maize, at the same time, and under exactly the same circumstances and conditions; but neither has ripened, nor, indeed, seems likely to come to maturity. They still remain standing. The result of this harvest is of great interest, when it is matter of fact that the bread from this corn, which forms not merely the chief but almost the only food of the fine peasantry on either side of the Pyrenees, is producible, even in England, at a halfpenny the pound.

A Correspondent from West Cowes, Isle of Wight, writes:—"About five years ago I sowed some seeds of Indian corn, from its native place, when a few ripened, but many failed. I have also planted the seeds of last year, and this year not one seed has failed: they are remarkably strong, and in full bearing; but I shall leave them to harden till the end of October. I should add, that this year I steeped the seeds in water, from six to eight days, before sowing, which both expedited their coming up, and saved them from the depredations of mice and



AMERICAN CORN.



FORTY-DAY MAIZE, AS PRODUCED IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.